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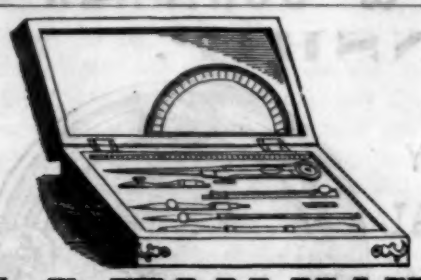

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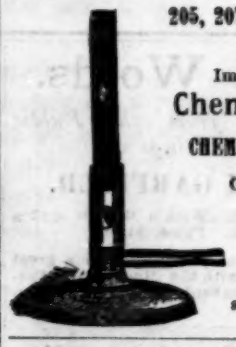
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LAUREL AND CYPRESS.

BY LOUISA P. HOPKINS.

March 4, 1831.

He stands at the capitol's portal
With lifted hand:
The vows of God are upon him
For the trust of the land;
Chief, wise, and grand!

He turns in his manhood's glory
To womanhood:
To his wife and mother he yearns
From the multitude;
Heart true and good!

He crowns them before the people
With kiss of love.
See it, ye men, and shout,—
Full hearts will out;
Rend the heavens above!

September 23, 1881.

He lies in the wide rotunda
With folded palms:
"Wounded for our transgressions."
Comrades in arms,
Spread ye his pall
For the peace of all.

The thronging nations have passed him
With falling tear;
A royal woman's garland
Upon his bier;
Knight without fear,
Soul-tried and dear!

In the height of his martyr-glory
Leave him alone;
For his kiss-crowned wife is coming,—
Though dead, he has known
She would come, his own,
To share his throne.

PUBLIC OPINION.

MEMORIAL TO GARFIELD.—Of the few appropriate memorials of President Garfield which have been suggested, none is so peculiarly fitting as the endowment in his name of a professorship at Williams College. His own surpassing intellectual endowment, his great love for his *alma mater*, and the presence of his two sons in the college can but commend the movement to the public in the strongest manner. It has been said that he expressed great regret that he could give nothing to the college. His name and character associated with it will be a richer gift than money. We have no doubt that the movement will meet with generous and hearty response.—*The Congregationalist.*

IMPROVEMENT IN COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.—The faculty of Amherst College have taken still another step forward in the way of college discipline. The president, with the consent of the faculty, has offered to the students the privilege of electing certain representatives, in whose hands will be left certain matters of college administration now undertaken by the faculty. This so-called representative assembly will probably be composed of four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores, and one freshman, with a member of the faculty as presiding officer, if the classes accept the proposal. This now seems doubtful. We have very little doubt, however, that the proposal will in time work out its own acceptance; at the same time we commend the wisdom of hesitation. The men who are slowest to take new responsibilities are generally the most faithful and efficient in sustaining them. The entering freshman class at Amherst numbers 94, many of those taking the examinations remaining but a year. Some twelve or fifteen have entered the other classes from other colleges, drawn, in some cases, at least, by the "Amherst plan."—*Christian Union.*

WHOLESOME.—The punishment of an entire class at the Annapolis Academy for "hazing" their juniors was a little severe, perhaps, considering that probably not all were concerned in the affair; but as none were willing to tell what they knew, it was not altogether unjust, and it may have the effect to break up the disreputable practice.—*The Transcript.*

INFANT PUPILS.—It needs but a glance into many of the baby-faces of the infants as they come out of the schools to see how large a proportion are suffering from over-study. Pale, or, in some cases, flushed faces, heavy eyes, severe headaches,—these are signs of that precocious forcing of the brain which the fanatics of education have laid upon young England. The pressure begins almost as soon as the infant can speak, increases year by year, and culminates in examinations for obtaining government appointments, or, in the case of girls, for the first-class university certificates. Throughout the country, doctors protest against this monstrous system of brain-pressure; but the radical theorist cares nothing for doctors' opinions. His own education has, in most cases, been lamentably insufficient; and he is, therefore, as is the custom, impressed with the value of that which he does not possess. Some day, it is to be hoped, common sense will get the upper hand again, and will interfere to prevent babies like Arthur Bird from being hurried into untimely graves. — *Evening Standard (London).*

BEAUTIFUL NAMES.—Yet our language has many beautiful names, both male and female, worthy of a popularity they have not yet attained. And among female names, why have we not more girls called by the noble or graceful appellations of Agatha, Alethia, Arabella, Beatrice, Bertha, Cecilia, Evelyn, Ethel, Gertrude, Isabel, Leonora, Florence, Mildred, Millicent, Philippa, Pauline, Hilda, Clarice, Amabel, Irene, Zoe, Muriel, Estelle, Eugenia, Euphemia, Christabel, Theresa, Marcia, Antonio, Claudia, Sibylla, Rosabel, Rosamond, etc. —*Woman's Journal.*

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.—With him it is well. His mission fulfilled, he goes to the grave by the lakeside, honored and lamented as man never was before. The whole world mourns him. There is no speech nor language where the voice of his praise is not heard. About his grave gathers, with heads uncovered, the vast brotherhood of man. And with us it is well also. We are nearer a united people than ever before. We are at peace with all; our future is full of promise; our industrial and financial condition is hopeful. God grant that, while our material interests prosper, the moral and spiritual influence of this occasion may be permanently felt; that the solemn sacrament of sorrow whereof we have been partakers may be blest to the promotion of the "righteousness which exalts a nation." —*John G. Whittier.*

WALLS OF SEPARATION BROKEN DOWN.—All these walls of separation might be broken down by the help of a higher and more uniform standard of attainment among all ranks of teachers, so that the young teacher might gladly accept the duties of the most humble post in the profession, in the hope of rising, through time and by merit, to the most dignified. He might even dream of being permitted occasionally to enter the lofty region, which at present he can only admire from the distance, inhabited by those shining beings, — Her Majesty's inspectors of schools. And if none of all these imaginations should ever become reality, no one need be afraid of knowing too much. Rather let him be afraid of becoming that "most frightful thing" of Goethe,—"a teacher who knows only what his scholars are intended to know." We hear less now than we were wont to do of the "status of the teacher." The phrase has, to a great extent, fallen obsolete. And it is not to be regretted; because, in the first place, it implies that dangers which were dreaded by some have not been realized; and, in the second place, because no artificial means will raise the dignity of the teacher's office in the public esteem so surely and so effectively as those that are within our own power.—*A. F. Hutchison, Prest. Ed. Inst. of Scotland.*

THE DOMINION OF SARCASM.

BY S. P. BARLETT.

Is the discipline of sarcasm a legitimate one for the teacher? Should it not be exceptional, and almost never resorted to?

At the outset, in our consideration of this subject, comes a serious question, which demands a serious answer: Can the sarcastic teacher gain the heart of the school? And, if the heart of the teacher and the school be not as one, can the school be successful?

Look with me at this bitter word, and let us find out some of its meanings, its influences, and its effects. Webster tells us *sarcasm* is derived from a Greek word meaning "to tear the flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to speak bitterly, to sneer." It means a keen, reproachful expression; a satirical remark, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a taunt, a gibe, a cutting jest. Its synonyms are: satire, irony, ridicule, etc.

This is an unpleasant array of language, strongly and darkly suggestive; an armament of word-weapons fraught with double danger; peril to the user as well as punishment to the offender. He who wings habitually and aptly the shaft sarcastic, has need to pause and search his heart, out of which proceed the issues of life and death. Let us question now,—Shall he find justice there, or mercy?—or, keeping school the sweet sisterhood, Patience, Hope, and Love? These have no concord with rage, bitterness, and contempt. Can we conceive of the justice of ridicule, or the mercy of irony? Combine, as usually happens, the constituents of sarcasm in vehement harangue, and what shall be said for the discipline? We believe even occasional onsets of this natuae to be lamentable; and the pitiable truth is, moreover, that indulgence in sarcasm easily leads to its dominancy.

We have in mind the first sarcastic teacher who ever commanded our attention, in days when we gave no more than a passing thought or glance at school matters. With others we went into an academy in a thrifty New England village, to attend the Wednesday afternoon exercises. Our seats were in a gallery which ran

around the sides and one end of a convenient room, well finished and furnished for a quite large school. But what we remember of the occasion is, looking down upon the master as he paced the passageways, and ever and anon delivered himself of a concentrated sarcasm, or cutting satire, or flourished the lash ironical. There was trouble in the school,—it might have been a chronic fault,—but evidently the dominion of sarcasm was far from helping or healing. The master succeeded in disintegrating the school, and departing himself.

We very much question if the evil of sarcasm can produce good results. Its influence is in the other direction, even when sparingly used. It lacerates the finer sensibilities, stings the heart, kindles the smouldering fires of resentment, digs deeper the intrenchments of sullenness and stubbornness, displaces cheerful, gladsome endeavor with dejected, gloomy endurance.

When we consider *children* as the possible victims of such a discipline, may we not be pardoned in praying those to whom they are confided to earnestly choose a thoughtful, careful, conscientious tuition? The other side of the picture then becomes bright with far different possibilities. Love, Faith, Patience, Sympathy bearing sway, the beneficent result blesses, in common, all concerned. The kind spirit need lack no firmness, nor the loving hand fail of justice.

The golden mean is seriously, scrupulously worth striving for, by all in authority, whatever the kingdom intrusted; and, with all faithful, earnest hearts, the Infinite Guide, who is wisdom and goodness personified, shares the service and insures the result.

SLAVERY AN EDUCATIONAL FORCE.—(III.)

BY "SHADOW."

The wisdom resulting from the experience of individuals and of nations has, in all ages, pronounced slavery to be a bad thing; and almost any child of ten years of age in America can repeat fluently the list of evils which have been laid at its doors. It impoverishes the resources of a country; it cripples physical exertion; it maims mental power; it curses morality; it takes from man the image of God which was, and is, his birthright, and causes him to sink to a level with the brute creation. In consequence of this terrible system of slavery, material and spiritual development are rendered impossible, and a country cursed by its fatal influences, instead of progressing, retrogrades. We have seen that in any country where slavery has continued for ages, all these results have followed; but we have observed that upon every occasion when signs of retrogression became alarmingly strong, a new force has interposed, and an entirely new combination of circumstances has been effected; and it may be a question, whether this thing, bad in itself, was not often a means employed which has been instrumental in bringing about good results. At any rate, before we pronounce slavery in America to have been an unmitigated evil, we must consider whether it has not been a force necessary to the preparation of both whites and negroes for the reception of the new civilization which has come to us, and for whose grand development educators are so anxiously and earnestly hoping, praying, and working.

That some other force, better in itself, and productive of equally good if not better results, might have been employed, is, perhaps, true; but we must remember that many things are in existence which we do not yet, and perhaps never shall comprehend, and that our ignorance is no reason that we should condemn what we do not understand. Hence, we have certainly no right to declare that God never intended an individual or a nation to be in bondage to another individual or nation. We have continually seen things apparently evil work together for good; and we have known educators, as well as other men, who, with very unpromising material, and under extremely discouraging circumstances, have produced exceedingly fine results.

Now, taking slavery as a force which had its highest use in developing the educational capacity of white and negro, that we may better understand what both races now need in order to secure their highest development, we should consider what each gained and lost under the ministrations of this terrible teacher. The complaints have generally been concerning the loss sustained by the negro, and the corresponding gain resulting to the white man from the oppression of his fellow-creatures; but, upon reflection, we conclude that, upon the whole, the master was the loser, and the gain, if gain there was, was wholly in favor of the slave. One cannot lose that which he never possessed, and we cannot truthfully say that the negro lost moral virtues, when at the time he came to us his mental and moral nature was not at all, or at best most imperfectly, developed. Inasmuch as the elements of good in him were not fostered and nourished and used, he doubtless suffered a wrong at the hands of his more intelligent brother; but, though *objectively* he was deprived of much that was good, *subjectively*, he gained the benefit of the best that was in his master.

As a savage, the negro was under all the influences under which savage nations exist, — influences which blacken and char all the pure and elevating instincts of a noble manhood, — influences which still tell upon nations who boast the highest enlightenment, and which it will yet require centuries of pure living to eradicate. A few of these are, — improvidence, idleness, famine, gluttony, drunkenness, filth, fetichism, debauchery, slaughter, cruelty, and pestilence. With the instincts, impulses, and passions generated by such influences, the negro came from barbarism to comparative (at the very least) civilization, from a life of war to one of peace, from a liability to be captured and eaten by his stronger brother, to a place of safety, and from heathenism to Christianity.

Through suffering (and it is through the discipline of suffering that the best of us learn the highest things), at the expense of mental and physical pain, the negro learned respect to superiors, obedience to law, habits of industry, cleanliness, something of regular living, a certain amount of self-restraint and control of appetites, and enough of the Christian religion to save the whole race in America from the imputation of heathenism; while through the ministrations of slavery, some of the finest and purest family sentiments and affections were implanted and developed in their minds. That their family relations were disregarded and outraged does not imply that the slave did not gain a sense of their sacredness. Doubtless, this very outrage gave him a keener sense of all that is holy and beautiful in the love between husband and wife, as well as between parent and child. Through this discipline of a common suffering he gained the elements of fellowship, which has developed into a relation stronger than we see among white people. A colored man will share with a neighbor a bit of bread, or a cup of coffee, or any other goods, with a thorough self-forgetfulness that would be good to see in any man in America north or south of Mason and Dixon's line. It is not a deed born of a desire to be charitable, or to relieve the wants of another, so much as it is a hearty desire to share what he happens to possess.

The forcible separation of members of the same family awoke in him a sense of outraged justice and a realization of a higher and holier law than that which declares might to be right. Doubtless, as has been stated, the instinct of revenge was, in individual cases, prompted and strengthened; but we know that the relations which generally existed between master and slave were wonderfully pleasing. Toiling continually for his masters, the slave came to have for them a feeling resembling that which we all acquire for those who cause us effort without the expectation of return, and he gave himself up to their interests and happiness with a faithfulness and devotion as wonderful as it was touching. That constancy of affection prompts the older freedmen today to dwell with pleasure and pride upon the goodness or beauty of former master or mistress, and is the secret of his delight in being able to do a service for any member of the old family.

During, and even after the war, impoverished white families were supported by their slaves, who loved too faithfully to take advantage of their freedom. A Southern white lady herself told the writer, of borrowing money at different times from the slaves on her own plantation, and spoke with feeling of the gladness with which the freedmen brought forth the hoards of years and offered them to her. An officer of the Southern army was throughout the war attended by a slave who resisted every inducement to abandon his master. Since then the freedman has amassed a property worth forty thousand dollars. Recently the gentleman paid a visit to his old servant, who prepared a dinner for him worthy of the occasion, and insisted in serving at table as in the old days. The gentleman declared that he fully believed that if he had need of the man with the half or the whole of his hard-earned fortune, Jeff would not hesitate an instant, but would serve him as humbly and as faithfully as he had ever done.

It is not unusual to hear the older freedmen bewailing the degeneracy of the times, after the most approved fashion of his white brethren, and contrasting the past with the present, somewhat to the disadvantage of the latter. "We was better raised," urged one; "we was taught to respect old people, and to believe in God. Chil'n now respect no one, and believe in nothing. We was taught to mind our masters; now the young people don't mind their fathers, nor anybody else. We was made to work, and work plenty; if we hadn't been, what would we ha' done when freedom came? must ha' starved." "Whipped?" he answered in reply to a question. "Yes, we was whipped when we was ugly, but never to hurt. Old master was good to his boys, and young Master George,—why, he was one of us. We was raised together, me and him; we hardly know'd that we wasn't brothers, except that I took car' of him; and now he's been a minister down in Alabama, years an' years, but he is just the same, an' he never forgets how I tended him."

The necessity for self-preservation against the oppressions of his masters has doubtless, as has been urged, developed in the negro a systematic habit of deception which teachers and missionaries find the most difficult of any of his habits to eradicate, and which, perhaps, renders it difficult for him to do anything through principle, or to realize the true meaning of the word honor; but, at the same time, it developed a shrewdness that enables him to perceive motives, and guides him with unerring accuracy to the amount of interest, real or assumed, which his teachers profess. A dishonest or careless teacher, if he have any desire to appear well, had better seek any other field of labor than that among the colored people of the South, for among no people will he be more quickly read, nor more cordially despised. This shrewdness, if turned to account by educators, may become a power in cultivating correct judgment.

Lastly, through the ministry of slavery, the negro gained a desire, and a strong one, to equal his masters. The secret of equality he considers to lie in knowledge, and as soon as he realized that his social standing might depend upon his ability to read and write, he began to experience the keenest desire to be a scholar. Probably the love of knowledge, for its own sake, had, at first, little to do with this ambition for intellectual excellence; but his anxiety to know was extremely serviceable to the missionaries who first, in the midst of discouragements, undertook the tremendous work of teaching him the secrets of self-restraint and self-government that are in time to make him wise and give him a social position.

"I regard yours the best journal of the kind published in the United States, and am anxious to put it in the hands of all my teachers."—A. J. HALL, *Supt. Pub. Schools, Newbern, Tenn.*

METHODS OF TEACHING MUSIC.—(I.)

BY H. E. HOLT, BOSTON.

In no branch of education is there greater need of improvement in methods of teaching than in that of music. In this number I shall give some reasons why singing at sight has not been more successfully taught. I shall discuss this subject as opposed to the absurd idea of teaching singing on the principle of *positive* pitch on the one hand, and the Tonic Sol-fa, or relative pitch *notation*, on the other.

I shall first endeavor to show why musicians, as a class, from the very way in which they have received their knowledge of music, are unfitted to teach music at sight without special training. This will also explain why many of our best musicians believe the positive-pitch system to be the corrrect principle upon which to teach.

That teaching singing on the principle of positive pitch is entirely wrong, and *really impossible*, will be apparent to any one when they realize fully what it implies. The person who attempts to sing on the principle of positive pitch is in precisely the same position with regard to a knowledge of sounds, that the piano or organ tuner would be who attempts to tune a piano or organ by setting the pitch of every note correctly by itself without comparing or testing one sound with another. *The man does not live who can do it.*

The reason why so many musicians believe the positive system to be correct, is because they have received their *ear-training* and ability to *think music* through the playing of musical instruments which *represent positive pitch*. They seem to be unconscious of the fact that the instrument is *tuned* on the principle of *relative* pitch, and that before singers can sing and represent *positive* pitch, like the piano or organ, they must *first be tuned;* and if it is impossible to tune a piano on the principle of *positive* pitch, it is certainly *equally impossible* to *tune* singers upon that principle. Musicians who have learned music through the playing of the violin, piano, or organ, or any other musical instrument, have become familiar with music by *thinking* the *symbol* which *represents* positive pitch, while the *instrument* has *trained*, or *educated*, the ear by *giving* to the ear the sounds that the symbols represent. In this process the mind has nothing to do with the production of the sounds as such; it is employed in directing the mechanical manipulation of the instrument. Any person having gained a knowledge of music in this manner is unfitted to teach singing at sight without special training, because the mental process by which he has gained his knowledge is as different from that by which the masses must learn singing at sight, as light is from darkness. A person may be the best teacher in the world of the violin, piano, organ, or any other musical instrument, and at the same time know absolutely *nothing* of the *mental* process in acquiring the ability to sing at sight without instruments.

The only hope of obtaining the largest results in our public schools is by fitting the regular teacher to give a good lesson in music every day. This is much easier accomplished with good teachers in other studies than most people suppose. It is much easier to take first-class teachers, well-qualified in *methods* of teaching, and give them a sufficient knowledge of music to make the teaching of it a success in schools, than to qualify in *methods* of teaching persons who have gained a knowledge of music through the playing of musical instruments.

In what I have said, I would not be considered as reflecting upon the musical profession. There is no earthly reason why Mr. Theodore Thomas, for instance, should study the psychological principles of teaching singing at sight, and trace the methods and mental process by which the little child must be led up, step by step, until it stands his equal in ability to sing at sight, through an entirely different process from that by which he has gained his knowledge. The teaching of singing at sight is a department in music by itself, and needs teachers specially trained to make the teaching of it a success.

TWO BEAUTIFUL POEMS.

[We present below, to our readers, two little poems which mark two important dates within a year past. They were written by *Mrs. H. M. Miller*, the teacher of elocution in Mowry and Goff's English and Classical School, Providence, R. I. The first was spoken by one of the school-boys in that school on the "first Tuesday after the first Monday in November" last,—the day on which Garfield was elected President; and the second was recited at a "Memorial Service" in the chapel of the school on Monday, Sept. 26, the day of President Garfield's funeral.—ED.]

CONSECRATION.

"It is for us, the living, to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work."
—*Lincoln, at Gettysburg*

Hark! listen to the glad refrain,
Ringing from prairie, mount, and bay,
Filling the welkin with the strain,—
"We choose a President to-day."

May he a leader truly be;
A master, not a party's slave;
Whose unstained soul and conscience free,
Columbia shall guide and save.

Our fathers' God, to Thee we kneel,
We bless Thee for our native land;
No spot on all this sin-marred earth
So bears the impress of thy hand.

Before our eyes thy love has spread
The holy charter of the free;
On its fair pages we have read
Thy justice, truth, and liberty.

Help us to break each galling chain,
To stand upright, inspired by Thee;
Nor let Thy gift to us be vain,
Our blood-stained gift of liberty.

With hopeful hearts we look above,
Thy bow is there; it spanned the sea
When pilgrims, guided by Thy love,
On Plymouth Rock declared, "We're free."

It arched the ships in Boston Bay
When Britain's haughty George was taught
That freemen spurned the paltry tea
By which their liberties were bought.

It gleamed o'er Bunker's flame-lit crest,
It glowed in light at Valley Forge,
And followed to Mount Vernon's rest
Columbia's *immortal* George.

And when three hundred thousand braves
Marched forth at Lincoln's bugle-call,
O'er Sherman's raids and Shiloh's graves
Thy bow was arching over all.

A hundred years has onward rolled,
Washington's land again is blest;
That bow of promise, as of old,
O'er plenty smiles from east to west.

Father of Light! we bless Thy name;
Still keep this fairest of all lands;
And may it be each patriot's aim
To lift to Thee unspotted hands.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 2, 1880.

RECONSECRATION.

"It is for us to consecrate ourselves anew to the great task remaining; and to gather from the graves of these honored dead, increased devotion to that cause for which they gave their lives."—*Lincoln, at Gettysburg.*

Hark to the midnight bell! The solemn sound
In deep pulsations speaks no common grief.
Columbia feels it to her utmost bound;
Garfield is dead, the Nation's chosen chief!

Dead! while his manhood's oak stood firm and strong;
While heaven's arch was blue above his head;
While birds of hope filled all its crown with song,
Then in its glory was it stricken dead.

The painful weeks of suffering are o'er;
The hero's heart is still, and deepest woe
Enshrouds the land he loved, from shore to shore:
The bravest weep that Garfield is laid low.

Farewell, great heart! A nation mourns the flight
Of thy pure spirit to its home of rest;
And North and South in mutual grief unite,
And join their hands above thy silent breast.

Forever fresh, thy fame the land shall cherish,
Forever green, when granite piles decay;
Thy words of eloquence shall never perish,
Thy counsels still our destinies shall sway.

O thou, our country, dangers still entwine thee;
Still politicians plot with treacherous breath;
But in our loyal hearts we will enshrine thee,
And with our manhood guard thee unto death.

O God! on Thee we lean with firm reliance;
Our Ship of State may toss on faction's wars,
But Freedom's sons will hurl their strong defiance
Against all traitors over Garfield's grave.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 26, 1881.

—"I have delayed, somewhat, renewing my subscription for your invaluable paper, THE JOURNAL, as I thought I must give it up the coming year. But, realizing that, to be successful, a teacher must feed *mind* as well as *body*, I have decided that I must have it."—MARY L. PETTIT, *Olean, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*

IRISH GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"The English public school," Professor Mahaffy says, "remains, and will remain, a kind of training-place to which no nation in Europe, not to say the Irish, can show a parallel." I agree with him in admiring our great public schools; still the capital failure of Ireland in regard to secondary instruction is exhibited by us also. We have good schools in England, expensive but good, for the boys of the aristocratic and landed class, and of the higher professional classes, and for the sons of wealthy merchants and manufacturers. But it is not difficult to provide good schools for people who can and will, in considerable numbers, pay highly for them. Irish parents who belong to the aristocratic and landed class, or to the higher professional classes, or to the class of wealthy merchants and manufacturers, can and do send their sons to our English public schools, and get them well trained and taught there. Professor Mahaffy approves of their doing so. "It is not the least surprising that Irish parents who can afford it should choose this system for the education of their boys. No foolish talk about patriotism, no idle rant about absenteeism, can turn any conscientious parent from studying, above all, his children's welfare; and if he visits the great public schools of England, he will certainly be impressed with their enormous advantages." I cannot myself see any disadvantage, or anything but advantage, to an Irish boy in being trained at one of the English public schools; and if the whole middle class in Ireland could afford to use these schools, I should not bemoan their condition or busy myself about reforming the state of secondary instruction among them. But they cannot. The bulk of the middle class in Ireland cannot, and the bulk of the middle class in England cannot, either; the real weak point in the secondary instruction in both countries is the same. M. Gambetta is the son, I am told, of a tradesman at Cahors, and he was brought up in the *lycée* of Cahors, a school not so delightful and historic as Eton, certainly, but with a status as honorable as that of Eton, and with a teaching as good. In what kind of schools are the sons of tradesmen in England and Ireland brought up? They are brought up in the worst and most ignoble secondary schools in western Europe. Ireland has nothing to envy us here. For the great bulk of our middle class, as well as for the great bulk of hers, the school provision is wholly inadequate. — *Matthew Arnold, in Fortnightly Review.*

VARIETIES.

— "There are two boating associations here," wrote a Japanese student home, "called Yale and Harvard. When it rains, the members read books."

— Mr. Houghton, our Boston publisher, said that when in England he was asked where he lived. "Near Boston," he replied. "Ah! you probably know some friends of mine that live near Boston." "Where do they live?" "In Atlanta," was the reply. This is of a piece with the Frenchman who wrote to Mr. Sidney Root that a company had been formed for laying a trans-Atlantic cable, and that it was thought Atlanta would be made the American terminus.

— An Irish lady was so much on her guard against betraying her national accent that she is reported to have spoken of the "creature of Vesuvius," fearing that the crater would betray her again.

— An exchange remarks: Let the child be taught what alcohol is, how obtained, and its effects upon body, brain, and soul, and we have almost a sure guarantee they will abstain from its use, unless they be cursed by an inherited love for it (which will not ask for what it does not see or smell).

— Dr. Curry says, the proportion of well-taught children is the measure of the civilization of each people.

— A clergyman in the country had a stranger preaching for him one day, and meeting his sexton, asked, "Well, Saunders, how did you like the sermon to-day?" "It was rather ower plain and simple for me. I like thae sermons best that jumbles the joodgment and confoonds the sense. Ah, sir, I never saw ane that could come up to yoursel' at that."

— "Why is it," asked a lady, "that people lose their interest in church-going now-a-days?" "Because they have lost their principle," was the witty reply.

— "I carried away from Rugby," said Thomas Hughes, "dreadfully bad scholarship, but two invaluable possessions: First, a strong religious faith in, and loyalty to Christ, and, secondly, open-mindedness."

— "I think," said Mrs. Partington, getting up from the breakfast-table, "I will take a tower or go on a discursion. The bill says, if I collect rightly, that a party is to go to a very

plural spot, and to mistake of a very cold collection. I hope it won't be as cold as ours was for the poor last Sunday. Why, there wasn't efficient to buy a foot for a restitute widder." And the old lady put on her sash and left.

— An editor received a letter from a subscriber asking him to publish a cure for apple-tree worms. He replied that he could not suggest a cure until he knew what ailed the worms.

— An observing editor says: "When we say that a young lady's education is finished, we mean simply that she has been supplied with expensive rods, lines, and hooks, and that she is all ready to 'go a-fishing.'"

A TALK ABOUT FRUITS.

BY W. W. BAILEY.

The botanical idea of a fruit is, in some respects, different from the popular conception. It is, says the botanist, the ripened pistil, with its contents the seeds, and all such contiguous parts as in the maturing process may become coherent with the ovary. In the common acceptation, a fruit implies something edible, but dry pods, nuts, capsules of all kinds, esculent or otherwise, would come under the scientific head. Botanically, as every one knows, a strawberry or raspberry, or fig, is a collection of many aggregated fruits,—in the first two cases, resulting from the ripening of an individual flower; in the case of the fig, from a peculiar inflorescence. So the pine-apple results from a ripened cluster of flowers, in which the bracts and some other parts become succulent and juicy.

Strangely enough, at first thought, *seeds* are often mistaken for fruits, and *vice versâ*. Take a grain of corn, for instance. It is a fruit, containing a seed which adheres so strangely to the fruit-coatings as to be practically inseparable. Let us look at the chestnut, always a puzzle to the young student. First, there is the bur, made up of prickly bracts. Within this are three *fruits*, each tipped with its persistent style and containing one seed. In the young or ovular state, each contained several cells and ovules, but of these all but one disappear in maturation. The acorn shows a similar state of things. Again, the apparent seeds of the great Parsley Family (*Umbelliferæ*), as instanced by caraway, are really fruits with seed within. The apexes of buttercups are always spoken of as seeds; they are one-seeded fruits.

At this season it is very interesting to note, in the garden or in the woods, the various ways in which seeds are distributed. The long-jointed *Desmodiums*, or "tick-tree-folls," break up, and, by means of minute hooks, adhere to the clothes of man or to the wool or fleece of animals. Thus they and the various burs, and the beggar-ticks, make the explorer an unwilling agent in their distribution. The balsam, or touch-me-not, by means of its elastic pods, scatters the seeds to some distance. The crane's-bill throws them in still another and very neat way. Sir John Lubbock has lately presented, in a popular manner, some of the manifold and extraordinary methods of seed-distribution. His article re-appeared in this country in the *Popular Science Monthly*, where every one can see it. One soon observes a significant fact when studying fruits, viz., that if the fruit itself be provided with any mechanical means of buoying itself in the air, as by wings or downy plumes, the contained seed is then not so provided. If the seed is furnished with a coma, or other such appendage, the fruit is not. Pods that open readily, like the milkweed, are themselves not winged, but notice that here the seed is beautifully tufted with a silky parachute.

The seeds themselves are always interesting. We like to examine these parts which the plant has cherished so tenderly, until one day it concludes that they can shift for themselves and "go west," or anywhere else they choose. Open that pod of scarlet-runner, where the great fat purple and mottled beans lie snugly ensconced and wrapped in delicate membranes. Touch that spring capsule of the "balsam-apple," pendant from the half-withered vines. It is itself now almost as lovely as a flower, for each valve has recoiled and shows within the lace-work compartments, in which are lodged four black seeds. If the pod is not too old, under pressure, these seeds will be expelled with much watery mucilage. The fruit of the Marvel of Peru, or Four O'clock, consists of the indurated lower portion of the calyx, which itself imitates a corolla. This black and hard portion contains the true fruit, a caryopsis, within. The latter holds loosely in the folded cotyledons a pellet of starch for the nutrition of the germinating embryo. Van Tieghem removed this, and substituted a prepared material. The little baby plant, not old enough to know better, never detected the fraud, but throve just as well on the foster material. Thus we may go on learning much from these

> "Seeds that Autumn scatters;
> The myriad germs that Nature shapes and shatters."

At no season does Flora absolutely withdraw herself from us. Even after the fruits are withered and the seeds dispersed, there still remain the wrecked stems of herbage; the trees covered with buds for another year; the tassels hung out for the Spring; and, even more interesting, the lichens coating rocks and trees, or the velvet mosses which cushion the dells of the forest. Should these also fail us, the ocean casts up at our feet the wild streamers or tresses of her weeds. With these alone one may occupy a life-time.

Providence, Sept. 30, 1881.

TONIC SOL-FA AS AN INTERPRETER OF THE STAFF NOTATION.

To the Editor of The Journal:

My attention has just been called to an article, "Staff Notation *vs.* Tonic Sol-fa Notation," by Mr. H. E. Holt, in a recent number of your paper.

The title of Mr. Holt's article shows, before he writes a single word, that he misapprehends entirely the spirit and purpose of the Tonic Sol-fa movement. Tonic Sol-fa is not *versus* the Staff Notation. Advocates of the system only claim what every unprejudiced person will admit; *viz.*, that the Staff Notation, by itself, has proved to be insufficient as a means or instrument for leading the masses to an intelligent understanding of music. Please observe that I say "the masses." That a few in every community who have exceptional musical talent are able to gain a knowledge of the fundamental principles of music through the Staff, does not make it any less true than that nineteen-twentieths of the human race cannot.

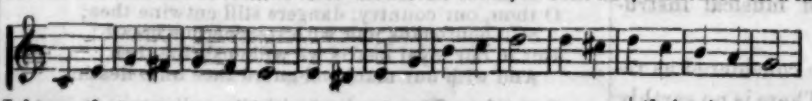
And why can they not? Because the Staff method of thinking is an artificial method, and not a natural method. It requires the learner to carry two separate burdens, one of which does not belong to the subject at all. Mr. Holt brings, as one of his charges against the Tonic Sol-fa notation, that "it does not represent to the eye any idea of positive (absolute) pitch in music." Now the truth is, that there is no such thing as absolute pitch in music. There is no such thing in the whole realm of nature.

What, then, is the meaning of the term "absolute" or "positive" pitch, which is so often employed in musical discussions, and which Mr. Holt claims as "one of the two important parts of the musical language"? It is simply an agreement among scientists and musicians, that, as a matter of convenience, tones of about such and such a number of vibrations shall have certain names, — usually the first seven letters of the alphabet. If there is such a thing as absolute pitch as an *inherent* and *essential* part of music, will Mr. Holt state what it is? Is it a certain number of vibrations in a second? Authorities differ. The English claim one standard, the French another. The two nations have had several *pitch* battles over the subject (forgive the pun), and are no nearer an agreement than at the beginning, and why? Because there is no such thing as absolute pitch, in reality, neither can it be created; it is simply a matter of mutual understanding and agreement. It is a well-known fact that the standard has changed a full step (higher) since the time of Handel.

It is plain, then, that what is claimed as the special glory of the Staff Notation is its greatest weakness, when considered as a medium for teaching the principles of music. (Its value as a method of representing instrumental music is not now under discussion.) It forces the mind of the learner through artificial channels, and robs the subject of its beautiful simplicity. Here is where Tonic Sol-fa comes in, not *versus* the Staff, but as its greatest friend.

Tonic Sol-fa may be supposed to approach that venerable member of the musical community, the Staff, with language something like the following: "I have for you the most profound respect. You have come down to us from antiquity, and you hold in your embrace the musical treasures of the world. But you need an interpreter. A large proportion of the human race cannot understand you, and to them these precious treasures are hidden away and lost. I will take the masses of the people and instruct them. I will lead them up these difficult heights by a gentler grade, and will gradually raise them to the level of your noblest thoughts." This is exactly what Tonic Sol-fa acccomplishes, as every teacher who has tried it will gladly testify. Mr. Holt, himself, will try it sometime, and then his testimony will be as strong as the strongest. Mr. J. S. Curwen, of London, associate of the Royal Academy of Music, and president of the Tonic Sol-fa College of London, says in the current number of *Scribner's Monthly*: "After twenty-five years' experience, we find we (Tonic Sol-faists) are making more readers of the Staff Notation than all other musical systems put together."

I do not wish to trespass unduly upon your space, but justice requires that I shall dispose of some of Mr. Holt's extraordinary statements and admissions. He prints the sight-singing exercise I gave my pupils at a public demonstration, and states that there is "only *one* [the italics are his] chromatic tone in the whole exercise, and that the easiest and most naturally sung of them all; *viz.*, *sharp four*." Now, the very first line of the exercise contained *three* chromatic tones, as follows:



I know that every musician who reads this article, when he comes to this point will pause in astonishment and say, "Can it be possible that Mr. Holt made such a statement as that?" I can only say, "He certainly did," and refrain from further comment.

Again, he says, with reference to the inability of professional musicians, to sing the exercise through at sight: "It proves to *me* [his own italics again] what I have said many times before; *i. e.*, that there is no uniform method of *singing at sight* from the Staff Notation. A very few can think how it would sound upon an instrument, and sing from that knowledge; but a large majority would *guess* at it, and the probability is that they would *guess wrong*."

How is this, Mr. Holt? Have you gone over to the enemy? You have admitted all that the most ardent Sol-faist could wish. We claim that a large proportion of the singing from the Staff at the present day is guess-work, — guessing with the help of an instrument. Tonic Sol-fa trains to *certainty*; as much so in the singing of chromatic tones and modulations as in diatonic intervals. When Tonic Sol-fa comes into general use (as it is certain to do, for the *natural* is sure, sooner or later, to prevail over the *artificial*), it will be as easy to gather a chorus to sing "Elijah" from actual reading, as it is now to find a choir able to "guess at" a plain anthem at sight.

One point more. In the sight-singing exercise alluded to, I made the changes of key about as abrupt and difficult as I could. I have not yet found even a professional musician who could sing it correctly at first sight. The reason for this lies in the imperfect nature of the Staff representation, which makes no distinction between sharps, flats, naturals, etc., which are chromatic, and those which lead to an entire change of key, and are therefore diatonic. Mr. Holt asserts that he gave the exercise to "two girls in the second class of the grammar school, who sang it correctly the first time." We must accept Mr. Holt's statement. But when he saw the exercise at Albany (at the Music Teachers' National Association), on the 6th of last June, he said to me, after examining it, "There is a way by which this could be sung at sight, — by writing figures over the notes (or some of the notes) to indicate the changes of key." Now, if Mr. Holt did that before giving it to the girls to read, he simply translated it according to the principles of Tonic Sol-fa, which may fairly be considered as a "confession of judgment." If the copy was not so marked, if his pupils in "the second class of the grammar school" can recognize instantly such difficult changes of key through the uncertain medium of flats and sharps, then I am free to acknowledge that Mr. Holt is the greatest elementary music teacher the world has yet seen. But a single teacher cannot lift up the whole world, and the portion of the human race living outside of Boston will still need the Tonic So-fa system as much as ever.

Respectfully, T. F. SEWARD.

New York, Oct. 5, 1881.

FOREIGN.

BRAZIL.—We have received a copy of *La Enciclopedia Escolar Argentina*, a weekly educational publication in Spanish, issued at Buenos Ayres on the 27th July last, under the direction of A. van Gelderen, containing seven small pages of reading-matter, and one of advertisements relating principally to scholastic or literary matters. There are articles on "A System of Common Schools for the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata"; "Lessons of Natural History for Children"; "Lessons of Political Economy"; and on the "Law and Gratuitous, Lay and Obligatory Instruction." In the first it is gratifying to note that, while giving directions as to the placing and furnishing of school-houses, care is to be taken that the necessary hygienic conditions be observed, so that the health and comfort of the children may not be endangered. No details or statistics are given of the schools, or the scholars in attendance, but the recommendations seem quite sensible and practical, and the importance of teachers receiving a proper training in the normal schools of the country is much insisted on.

ITALY.—There is to be, before long, a geographical exposition at Venice, open to all countries, at which the various Swiss cantons propose to exhibit some interesting matter in the science of geography, among which will be some maps of Switzerland, dating from the 16th and 17th centuries, *as well as special maps of the cantons.*

The Italian papers speak of a new vegetable, the soja, imported from Japan, specimens of which have been exhibited at the Milan exposition. It has been already cultivated to some considerable extent by Italian farmers and gardeners, returning a yield of forty times the quantity planted. It is a small plant with velvety leaves, whose blossom and seed resemble the kidney-bean; grows quite well even in the poorest and most arid soil, and gives a much more abundant return than that of ordinary leguminous plants. It will probably be cultivated on a larger scale in Italy in future.

FRANCE. — The seeds of two species of Chinese vines have been transmitted to the French *Academie des Sciences.* They thrive in granitic soil, and the wine made from their grapes is said to have the taste of raspberries. The experiment is to be tried of their cultivation in France.

PRUSSIA.—The Poles who dwell in Western Prussia sent a petition to the Minister of Public Instruction, praying that instruction to their children should be given in the Polish language, but the request was refused. The minister has also lately given another evidence of illiberality by refusing permission to Prussian teachers to attend the meetings of the educational congress.

C. H. G.

ABOUT WILD-FLOWERS.—(XXIV.)

BY H. L. CLAPP.

The prettiest wild species of Polygonum is the Water Persicaria (*P. amphibium*), of which there are two varieties, the one (var. *aquaticum*) growing mostly in water with *floating, elliptical, long-petioled leaves, very long, grass-like stems* (inclining with the current, when in a stream), and *short spikes;* the other (var. *terrestre*) in wet soil on the edges of ponds and streams, with *lanceolate, taper-pointed, short-petioled leaves, erect, dense, long* (often three inches) *spikes* of crimson flowers, and *peduncles beset with scale-like bristles.* Both varieties

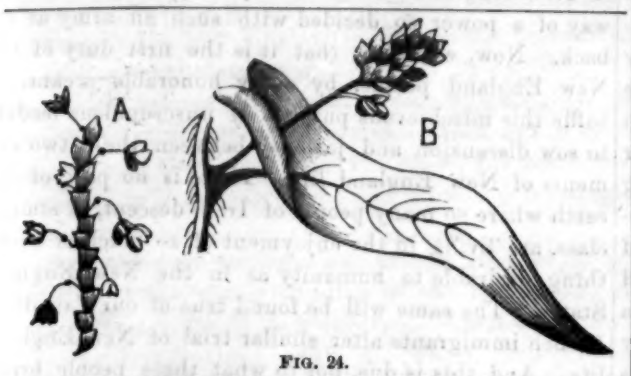


FIG. 24.

have flowers of the same color, but their corresponding parts and habits are so different that there is little liability of confounding the varieties. The variety *terrestre*, like the species *P. acre* and *P. Hydropiper*, grows in immense masses sometimes, though often in isolated specimens; and the abundant, brilliant spikes form nearly as striking an ornamental fringe for the ponds as the cardinal flower forms. It is a vigorous plant, with large, long leaves, and a height of three or four feet.

Among men the different members of the same family prefer different places of residence, and thrive better for their preferences. Some prefer to live among the mountains, others by the sea; some on the land, others on the water. So it is with plants. The place where one member thrives would kill another, and each plant trusts to its wandering seed to find a place adapted to the perpetuation of its race.

The Jointweed (*P. articulatum*, Fig. 24, *A*) moves away from the water, and settles in dry, sandy soil. We can understand how the cactus, stonecrop, houseleek, agave, and kindred fleshy plants, filled with moisture and nourishment, can live in arid regions during long seasons of drought; but how our lean, wizened Jointweed can do such a thing is as enigmatical as the long life of the ever-complaining dyspeptic. At all events, it evidently has a hard time of it, since it fails to occupy its chosen locality in any great numbers. In all his wanderings the writer has found it but a few times, and then in small numbers; but elsewhere it may thrive better. The *slender, erect stem* rarely grows more than fourteen inches in height; the *leaves* are *thread-like*, and fall off soon; the *minute flowers* are of a delicate rose-tint, on *slender, drooping pedicels, jointed below the middle;* the *spikes of short, crowded joints*, as illustrated by Fig. 24, *A* (much magnified), give significance to the term "jointweed"; and the whole plant has a delicate, dyspeptic, attenuated appearance, quite unlike its robust relative, the *P. amphibium.*

The Arrow-leaved Tear-thumb (*P. sagittatum*, Fig. 24, *B*) evidently has a strong hold on life, as it is a vigorous plant found everywhere in moist thickets and along the borders of streams. It likewise keeps a strong hold on the adjacent shrubbery, over which it climbs roughshod by virtue of the *downwardly-curved prickles on each of the angles of the slender, long-jointed, square stems.* It is an ugly thing to handle, scratching thumbs and fingers as well without mercy, and clinging to every bit of vegetation that will aid it in resisting any effort to drag it from its jungle-like home. It is a veritable wild-cat of a Polygonum. If it is put into a bottle with other plants, any attempt to remove it will result in dragging all the other plants from the bottle, and, therefore, it is best to keep it by itself, as in the case of a ferocious beast. It is as full of "stick-to-it-iveness" as a bur or a book-agent. It grows upward on the backs of other plants, so to speak, to the height of four or five feet, and then seems to be stretching upward for higher supports, like a bean-vine. The *clusters or heads of white flowers on long, slender, smooth peduncles* (two or three times as long as represented in Fig. 24, *B*), are numerous, and with every gentle breeze they sway and nod, making the whole area where they grow seem full of life and graceful movement. And the almost ceaseless swaying movement of this wild jungle-plant seems somewhat analagous to the constant, restless motion of the untamable hyena or the panther. Whatever others may think, the Tear-thumb impresses us with its inherent wildness.

NOTE.—*Oct.* 1. About the Charles River above Dedham, the Polygonums are abundant. Two specimens of that magnificent plant, the Swamp Rose-Mallow were found in blossom. The flowers look like Hollyhocks, but are larger, measuring five inches across. Abundant in August. The very rare and interesting Marsilia, said to be found in America only in Connecticut, is abundant in several places.

NOTE.—*Oct.* 8. The only flowers found to-day about the Charles River were the Closed Gentian and the Witch Hazel, the recent severe frosts having browned and shriveled the more tender shrubbery and all the flowers except the two named. Scarcely a *red leaf* was seen in a course of miles in extent, indicating that, *frost has nothing to do with the brilliant coloring of autumn leaves.*

CORRESPONDENCE, NOTES, AND QUERIES.

[The Editor is not responsible for opinions in THE JOURNAL except as expressed in the editorial columns, or over his signature. He cannot promise to return rejected MSS., or correspond with the writers. Correspondents should aim at brevity; the pressure on our columns imperatively demands it.]

"$100,000 IN HER OWN NAME."

I must begin by asking the pardon of the author of a dialogue which appeared in THE JOURNAL for Sept. 22. I have no doubt the article was written with the best intentions, and was simply designed as a useful lesson to young girls who think too much of dress and personal appearance; but still, I must enter a protest against the conclusion. Some schoolgirls were represented as talking over a new scholar. They determined not to associate with her, and to try to make her uncomfortable by feeling their superiority because she did not dress as well as they. In the second scene, they seemed to think they had been quite successful in carrying out their plan. In the third scene, they find themselves caught in their own trap, and conclude it will be best not to treat any one rudely and impolitely simply because she is not finely dressed; and they determine they will not do so again, unless they know that she is not a millionaire in disguise. But how could they know that she was worth $100,000 in her own name? they ask. I do not think it was the intention to give that impression, but it leaves us with the feeling that it will not do to be rude to any one because they are plainly dressed, for the reason that we may discover, after all, that they are wealthy, and might dress elegantly if they desired; and that we must be polite and attentive to people when we come to know anything about them, according to the length of their purse.

Now, I think young people need a caution about thinking too much of dress, although a reasonable amount of thought must be given to it. I am sure I, for one, like to see a person neatly dressed. I like to see clean linen, and whole, nicely-kept boots, and even pretty ribbons and laces. I even think it right for a young girl, with golden hair, to prefer a becoming dress of a delicate blue to a brilliant scarlet one. Still, I know too much time and money are wasted on fashion and finery; yes, and what is worse, too much thought,—I had almost said, too much heart. But, after all, there is little difference between dress and the money with which it is purchased. It is what we are, not what we have of either clothes or money, that makes us worth having for friends. I would not disparage money. I wish I had more of it. It gives us the opportunity to gratify our taste for the beautiful in art and music, and with it we can do a great deal of good to others. I honor those who make money honestly, for their business talent, and I know that the wealthy are, upon an average, the best educated. I do not approve of allowing a common laborer, with no property, to vote away the money of the rich men and women in our country. Yet, after all, money has no real value in itself, and a shoddy aristocracy of wealth is much worse than an aristocracy of blood; for, to a certain extent, birth gives virtue and refinement, or the reverse. I should be quite as willing that the girls should select their friends by their fine clothes as by their dollars and cents. There is much more danger that our young people will give their minds and affections to money than that they will give them to dress. Let us, then, as we love the hearts and souls of our children and young friends, guard them from setting too high a value on a hundred thousand dollars, more or less, by showing them that, in reality, and most emphatically, we ourselves esteem character so infinitely above anything we can possess, that, beside it, all outward things sink into mere insignificance.

MARGARET M. STONE.

CHEE WONG'S TEA SONG.

The following song is said to have been sung before her Brittannic Majesty by a Chinese lady who was desirous of selling the Queen some tea. It is not as difficult to translate it from the lady's language into plain English as it looks:

Ohc ometo th ete asho pwit hme,
Andb uya po undo f thebe st.
'Twillpr oveam ostex cellentt ea,
Itsq ua lit yal lwi lla tte st.

'Tiso nlyf oursh illi ngs apo und,
Soc omet othet eama rtan dtry.
Nob etterc anel swh erebefou nd,
Ort hata nyoth er needb uy.

E. LEGOUVE ON READING.

Reading as an art is more suitable to women than to men. They have from nature a suppleness of organs and a facility of imagination which marvelously lend themselves to all the arts of interpretation, and consequently to a talent for reading. I add that this talent, which with men is an instrument of labor, a means of professional success, may among women be connected with their gentlest home occupations, their sweetest family duties. More than one has seen, or will see, by the daughters, sisters, mothers, or wives' side an old, infirm father, a mother struck by some terrible grief, a child that is ill: the father is no longer able to read, his eyes forbid it; the mother will not, her heart refuses the task; the child would like to do so, but knows not how. What a joy for a young girl to be able, by the aid of a few pages well read, to calm the one that suffers, to console the one that weeps, to amuse the one that cries! It is, then, in the name of their most tender sentiments that I say to them: Learn how to read, and try to acquire a talent which may become a virtue.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

THE EARTH'S ROTATION.

A Virginia correspondent asks us to to give the proofs of the earth's rotation. We must refer him to any good text-book on physical geography.

No. 172. "Should like" refers to the present; hence, "I should like to have gone yesterday," *should* be, "I should have liked to go yesterday." "I am going to my room to *lie* down" is correct. Hens "*lay*," but *men* "*lie*"—in more senses than one. C. R. B.

No. 174. (1) What was the real name of Pocahontas? (2) Where is the largest paper-box manufactory in the world? (3) How does a spider spin his web across a road, from one object to another? (4) Where and when was Benedict Arnold born? (5) Who was the greatest traveler of modern times? (6) What is the longest river in the world? (7) Name the six largest cities of North America, and state population of each.

Ans.—(1) Pocahontas. (2) The styles of paper-boxes are many and various, and probably each manufacturer claims to be largest in his specialty. (3) By letting the web blow across, or by swinging himself across at the end of a long web. (4) Norwich, Conn. (5) The answer depends on the significance given to the word *greatest;* Marco Polo, Mungo Park, Livingstone, Stanley, Nordenksjold were all great in their way. (6) Missouri, to the sea (see geography). (7) New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Boston (see geography).

No. 175. Is this correct? "He is a cousin of my mother's." If not proper, it is, at least, very common; if correct, how is "mother's" parsed? C. R. B.

LITERARY ECLIPSES.

[This department of THE JOURNAL is under the charge of W. H. EASTMAN, *Auburn, Me.*, to whom all communications relating thereto should be addressed. Solutions to the following, also good original puzzles for publication, are solicited. *Answers in two weeks.*]

SHAKESPEAREAN ENIGMA: 32 LETTERS.

My 1, 11, 8, 4, 13, 16, 32, 23, 3, 20, 15, is one of Shakespeare's comedies
My 2, 27, 8, 29, 25, 14, is a historical drama by the same.
My 14, 18, 8, 22, 32, 3, 8, 10, 19, 12, 6, 8, 11, 32, is one of his poems.
My 21, 18, 29, 8, 19, 16, 9, 6, is a character in *Hamlet.*
My 4, 17, 30, 32, 31, 7, 32, is a character in *Midsummer Night's Dream.*
My 13, 20, 24, 6, 5, is a character in *Measure for Measure.*
My 15, 26, 28, 3, 16, is a character in *King Lear.*
My whole is a quotation from *Othello.*

STREETS IN BOSTON.

1. The reason, and a path.
2. To mention.
3. A famous breed of cattle.
4. Continue to feed.
5. Inclosed ground.
6. A guiding light.
7. A fortified house.
8. To preserve with salt, and an eminence.
9. A metallic sound, and a precious metal.
10. A quiet individual.
11. Bending.
12. Surly.
13. A musical pipe.

CHARADE FRANCAIS.

Mon premier se dit en français aux mulets, aux chevaux,
Mon second se dit en anglais aux mêmes animaux,
Pour hâter leurs pas:
Mon tout est le nom, dont chaque Français doit se vanter,
D'un poête, d'un dramatiste, et d'un romancier.

C. H. GATES.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES FOR SEPT. 29.

DICKENS' ENIGMA.—You can't make a head and brains out of a brass knob with nothing in it. You couldn't do it when your Uncle George was living, much less when he's dead.

Answer to *Massachusetts Towns and Counties* of Sept. 22 is received from "* * *," Warwick, N. Y.

PRIZE.—*Impressions and Reminiscences*, by George Sand, is offered for the best original puzzle offered for this department during October. All worthy contributions will be retained for use in the department, unless otherwise requested.

GOOD WORDS.

—"I am very much pleased with THE JOURNAL, and find it a great aid to me in my duties. I am now especially interested in the articles on Drawing, by Goodnough."—H. J. SHAFER, *Bergen Point, N. J.*

—"THE JOURNAL is an excellent paper, and should be in the hands of every live teacher. The best communications, from the most talented and experienced educators, is a point in a journal worth considering."—J. GEORGE, *Horton, Bremer Co., Iowa.*

—"I feel that I can hardly do without THE JOURNAL in my profession."—MRS. M. S. NEWTON, *Norwalk, O.*

—"THE JOURNAL is worth reading a dozen times at least."—MISS F. E. BOSWORTH. *Rochester, N. Y.*

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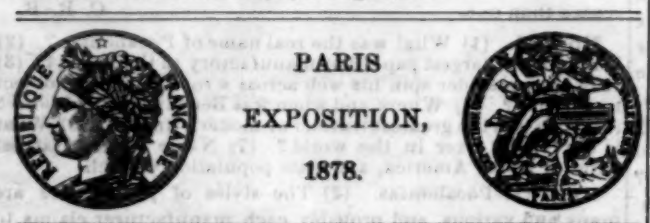

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THE forty-eighth annual meeting of the Plymouth County (Mass.) Teachers' Association will be held at Abington, Oct. 21. Program next week.

OUR benevolent men of wealth sometimes are heard asking, in a somewhat captious way, why almost every growing institution for the education of Southern children and youth, should be seeking pecuniary aid from abroad, while there is an increasing production of the materials of wealth at home. The reasons are obvious to any man who carefully studies the giving-power of American communities. Nine-tenths of the accumulated capital available for investment of this sort is in the older part of the country,—the Eastern and Middle States. In this region the physical basis of society has been laid by the accumulation of former generations; and present improvements are paying their own way. The Northwest, prospectively one of the richest empires in the world, gives comparatively little in this way, because the earnings are so largely absorbed in getting the country on its legs, and keeping up with the demand for its rapid development. Without the vast benefaction of public-school lands, the Northwest could never have developed her present great system of free education, by public taxation. Twenty years ago, the Nation believed it necessary for the perpetuation of the Union to visit the South with a four-years' war, that left twelve millions of people with little save the ground they stood upon. Now, restored, and daily becoming reconciled, it is emphatically the duty of the country, and its wealthier portions, to assist in the training of the three millions of the coming generation on whose character and disposition the future peace and abiding union of the Republic must repose.

ON Wednesday, Oct. 19, will be celebrated the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington, at Yorktown, Va., one of the most important events in the history of our country. Well may the Nation, its public men, and its teachers mark the epoch; making possible, as it did, one of the greatest republics of all ages, and insuring to us the many social and political advantages we all enjoy. It has been fitly determined to celebrate this red-letter day with appropriate military and civic ceremonies, and to lay the foundation-stone of a monument to commemorate the victory and the alliance. The descendants of Lafayette, Rochambeau, and others, who so nobly came to the country's assistance in its darkest days of adversity and need, are invited to join with us in the festivities in these days of our peace and prosperity. What an opportunity here for the educator to impress upon his pupils one of the noblest lessons to be learned from history,—a reverence for the heroic past. Unfortunately, but possibly unavoidably, the tendency of this country, and more or less of all modern civilization, is to let the dead past bury its dead; hence the greater necessity for not allowing such an occasion to pass unheeded for implanting in the minds of our children a correct appreciation of the debt we owe our ancestors. Only by studying the past history of one's country, and the struggles and sufferings of its founders, can we begin to adequately realize and value the blessings of our present condition, and the necessity of transmitting these rights and privileges unimpaired to future generations. Herein lies the true value of the Science of History, — not in memorizing a series of dates and names, however needful they may be, but in instilling a love of patriotism and of the many virtues so necessary to good citizenship and self-government. It is this moral efficacy that makes the Bible, the great book of Sacred History, so valuable and so potent in its world-wide influence. Let all teachers embrace these golden opportunities, which just now are so thick on every hand, to inculcate the lessons that may be learned from that great struggle for principle, — a nation's independence.

And on these occasions it may be well, when speaking to the young of the long past, for the teacher to remember the words of Betterton, the actor, who, when asked by the Archbishop of Canterbury why actors were more successful in impressing their auditors than preachers, replied: "It is because we actors speak of things imaginary as if they were real, while you preachers too often speak of things real as if they were imaginary." Bring back to vivid life again the heroes of the past,—the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of Washington, the unselfish devotion and noble character of Lafayette, and last but not least the labors, privations, and dangers to which the soldiers of the ranks were exposed. Washington, Wayne, Morris, Lincoln, Lafayette, Rochambeau, DeGrasse, Steuben, Clinton, Nelson, Howard, St. Simon, and Hamilton form a galaxy of names upon which many days' lessons may be based.

The programme of the ceremonies is given in full in the public press, and we hope each day's exercise will find its counterpart in that day's history-lesson of the schools.

THE WAY OUT.

In two recent numbers of THE JOURNAL we have pointed out a new peril in the civilization of the New England States, which is now the source of deep anxiety to every true son and daughter of that ancient realm. In general terms it may be called the failure to assimilate a considerable part of the new material thrown in upon these old States during the past half-century. Massachusetts probably numbers more than half a million such persons and their immediate descendants, and the probabilities are that the un-English elements of New England life will increase much faster in the future than the original type of population. The foreign-born inhabitants of New England are chiefly from the two peoples who, in the past, have been most intensely antagonistic to the civil, social, and religious life of old England, — the Irish and the Canadian-French. It is the glory of New England civilization that, for the past generation, notwithstanding the prodigious strain of civil war and the fluctuations of her great industries, it has been able to assimilate these foreign elements, too often from the lower side of their own population, even to the present extent. There are still those who treat every suggestion of danger from this source with contempt; but the time has passed for this style of optimism. The question now in order is, *the way out?*

It is too evident that there is a powerful class in New England to-day who are bending every energy to the isolation of this element in her life. Being chiefly of that church which believes in holding its children everywhere as a concentrated army, to be manœuvred in the interest of ecclesiastical power, it is not surprising that priest and politician are often bound up together in this leadership, or that the average candidate for office in New England should be shy of getting across the way of a power so decided with such an army at its back. Now, we assert that it is the first duty of the New England people, by every honorable means, to baffle this mischievous purpose of unscrupulous leaders to sow dissension and jealousy between these two elements of New England life. There is no part of the earth where so many people of Irish descent, of similar class, are living in the enjoyment of so much of everything desirable to humanity as in the New England States. The same will be found true of our Canadian-French immigrants after similar trial of New England life. And this is due, not to what these people bring with them, but what they find here. It is due largely to that determined New England zeal for universal education, which makes ignorance and all its accompaniments,—civil, social, religious,—disreputable, and holds up every educated man to public displeasure who sets himself against the most generous schooling of all the children.

The first duty in New England is a great revival movement in favor of the best methods of popular education, not only led by teachers and school authorities, but aided by influential men and women in every walk of life, by the church and the press. The revival should come at once among that portion of our people of English descent who are living in the smaller, stationary townships all over New England. It is a shameful fact that the country schools of large districts in these States are a generation behind the times,—poorly supported, clumsily taught, administered in a petty and crochety spirit, that is making these places anything but an attractive abode for their own superior people, and is hindering the growth of scores of country towns and villages. We know well enough that this will be denied stoutly by every stingy man of wealth, selfish school-committee-man, and superannuated teacher in those localities. But it is true, nevertheless; and the sooner our people listen to, and coöperate with, the men and women who are laboring to bring in a new era of opportunity for their children, the better will it be for New England.

And especially must a way be found to lay before the people who compose the new element of our society, the great opportunity of their children in the American system of popular education. We have no desire to say hard things of the Bishops, who now seem determined to push the parochial school and the policy of isolating the children of their flock during their whole period of educational life. They are doubtless conscientious, and are doing their duty as they understand it. But that is no reason why we should not make every honorable effort to give these people the most complete information of the great advantage to their children of the present admirable system of public schooling, especially in the large towns and cities where they live. There are no schools in the world, on the whole, so valuable for such a class of children and youth as those in hundreds of large towns in New England, with their annex of the free drawing and evening school, and the generous provision for secondary education. There is nothing to prevent the employment of a reasonable number of well-educated teachers, of their own nationality, to save the mischievous agitation against the whole system now in vogue. It is simply a public slander to assert that our public schools are used for any sectarian purpose; and the charge is only seriously made by those who believe in sectarian schools. To remove a hundred thou-

sand children in New England from these into any kind of private or sectarian institutions, is to strike a blow at the whole future of those children in American life, with no appreciable advantage to their moral and spiritual status in any world to come. We shall do great injustice to these children and their parents if we fail to meet and expose the whole body of argument, insinuation, and often their misrepresentation, by which they are persuaded to give up the most precious heritage of American life. We are told, in some quarters, these people are beginning to demand a division of the school-fund,—a measure as improbable as the establishment of monarchy in New England. We cannot prevent the establishment of any sort of school by anybody; but we can so inform the masses of our New England immigrant population that they will abide firmly by the one agency that, more than all others, has made their removal to their new home the crowning blessing of their lives.

Again, we must enforce our present laws for the protection of the young children of the laborer and the operative against all their enemies. Their worst enemy is the liquor-saloon, with all which that implies. Another enemy to them and the State is the whole crowd of greedy and grasping men of wealth who are growing rich by the toils of infancy, the rental of unwholesome and vile houses, and who besiege the Legislature every year to break down the bulwark of beneficent legislation in the interest of the children. These laws for compulsory education and the protection of childhood should be perfected and enforced. The idle, shiftless, heartless parent should be prevented, as far as possible, from destroying his family. Every school for children under twelve years of age should, in some way, be opened to public inspection. It is not a good sign when any class of influential men persistenly discountenance all benevolent movements outside their own conventicle for the improvement of the young in the villages and cities of New England. We have a right to secure to every boy and girl a chance in American life; and that right should be embodied in wise and equal laws, and those laws enforced.

We must also take up, at once, the important subject of free, industrial training, especially for the children of the poorer classes in our great towns. It is not necessary to destroy the public school in the interest of industrial education; but a great deal can be done there by improved methods of teaching, instruction in nature-knowledge, industrial drawing, practical lessons of general interest, and, to a limited extent, plain sewing, to prepare the children for the struggle of life. But industrial schools of various sorts, free to those who most need them, should be opened at once in every district in New England. It is high time that the vast wealth accumulated in manufactures, mining, and railroading, to say nothing of other forms of industry, should feel its obligation in this direction. The few excellent schools already endowed fail to go down to the common need of multitudes of boys and girls in our crowded centres of population. New England wealth is proverbially generous, and only needs the demonstration of an imperative want to come to the front and fulfill its duty. Let the press, the pulpit, and the State proclaim that duty, and we do not fear the response.

These are some of the ways by which the new peril of New England may be met and overcome with perfect justice to all classes of people, with no oppression of any church, with untold blessing to the children of our emigrant population, and great hope to these ancient commonwealths. All new perils in American life are to be overcome by walking with more firmness and swifter tread along the old highway by which the fathers have led us to the point where now we stand.

ERRATUM.—In our editorial article of Sept. 29, on "The Report of the National Bureau of Education," we stated that "the statistical information was brought down to 1879." We should have said 1880.

OBITUARY.

HENRY F. DURANT, ESQ., the founder of Wellesley College, died at his residence in Wellesley, Oct. 3. Mr. Durant was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1822, and his name originally was Henry Welles Smith, which was changed, with the consent of the proper authorities, to Henry Fowle Durant.

He graduated at Harvard University in 1841; he chose the profession of the law, and entered the office with General Butler, at Lowell, and at once became an eminent practitioner. In 1846 he came to Boston and opened an office in the Old State House, where he gained a supremacy in the civil courts of Suffolk county rarely attained by any member of the bar. He was regarded as second only to Rufus Choate or Daniel Webster, with whom he was often associated, in the management of important cases. His success in gaining cases before a jury was regarded as phenomenal, and was accounted for by his masterly ability in the preparation of and his effective presentation of them to a court and jury. He gained the reputation of being a perfect artist in dealing with facts, both in their collection and arrangement for use. His prominence at the bar continued from 1849 to 1863, when he finally threw up all his briefs, sold out his business and professional books, and took final leave of the scenes of his exciting conflicts and remarkable triumphs.

While practicing his profession, he became associated with parties interested in valuable rubber patents, which had been secured, and organized the New York Belting and Packing Company. Mr. Durant, with others, put into the enterprise his indomitable energy and business capacity, and the result was a great success. He made a large amount of money. He also became interested in iron mines in northern New York, which proved extremely profitable.

In July, 1863, came the end of Mr. Durant's legal career. His only son, a boy of rare promise and lovely character, ardently beloved by his parents, was fatally stricken by disease It has often been related that one day, just before the end, as his father came in, the young sufferer put his arms around his neck, and said: "Father, I am going to die; I am going to heaven, and I want you to meet me there." Mr. Durant never tried a case again. The boy, — named, also, Henry F., — died July 3, 1863, at the age of eight years and four months. His son's death overwhelmed the father with a grief almost inconsolable. He abandoned his business in Boston and went to New York, where he sought forgetfulness of his troubles in the busy occupation of erecting and superintending works for the manufacture of steel. While prosecuting this enterprise, he became acquainted with Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the New York University, who, learning of Mr. Durant's trouble, said to him that, as he had tasted of the bitter cup of disappointment in the loss of his beloved son, that it would be a good thing to use his fortune in helping to alleviate the condition of others who were in need. Mr. Durant, after the death of his son, became an earnest Christian, and this suggestion of Dr. Crosby set him to thinking. He had long held to the opinion that the only hope of making our republican institutions a complete success was in the general and liberal education of the whole people, women as well as men. He saw the disadvantages under which women labored in the struggles of life, and finally decided that he would build and put into operation a college, where young women who were in moderate circumstances could obtain a superior education; entered upon the work and matured his plans, and commenced in earnest what may be regarded as the grand, crowning work of his life, — the founding of Wellesley College. It took several years to complete it as it now stands. It is a monument more lasting than bronze, to the unselfish generosity of a man who was moved to the carrying out of this noble purpose by the sincere desire he had to furnish the young women of America with the facilities for a higher type of education.

The devotion of Mr. Durant, and that of his accomplished and energetic wife, in the founding and development of this great institution will make a prominent chapter in the educational history of America. His active work at the college will be sorely missed, and the five hundred students now there enjoying the fruits of his generous benevolence and wise planning in their behalf have lost in him a firm friend. The reputation of the college is excellent, and has been from the start, showing how thorough was Mr. Durant's work. He has had the hearty co-operation of the president and faculty since it was opened, and the result is seen in its present high standard of usefulness and prosperity.

Mr. Durant has been since his conversion, many years ago, zealous worker in the cause of Christ, expounding the truths of the gospel with great efficiency and success. In his personal appearance he was a man that would attract attention. In stature he was of medium height, with not a robust frame. He had a face that much resembled the pictures of George Washington. His eyes were dark, and when he was engaged in earnest conversation or discussion, glowed with expression. For several years his hair has been white, and was worn by him with marked grace. He was a man of wonderful vitality, but had been for years troubled with neuralgia, which had been for the last two years intensified by the overwork of his brain and nervous system. His disease assumed the form of subacute albumenuria. He was a great sufferer until a short time before his death, when he was released from pain, and lingered for a time in an unconscious state. He will be remembered by those who knew him best as a man of a large heart, generous to a fault, of singular personal purity of life, and warm and loyal in his friendship. He leaves a widow, who has been from the first in full sympathy with the great work of his life, and who will doubtless continue her active interest and remarkable executive ability in developing Wellesley College in all of its several departments, in accordance with the broad and generous plans made by her husband.

The funeral occurred at the chapel of the college, Thursday, Oct. 6, and was largely attended. Dr. Howard Crosby, of the University of New York, made the funeral address, and the remains were interred at Mt. Auburn. The floral tributes were great in number and elegant in design.

FLETCHER URLING HARPER, whose death occurred last week, was a member of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, New York, and a son of Joseph W. Harper, and a grandnephew of Ex-Mayor Harper. He was born in New York city, August 15, 1848, and received his early education at Nazareth, Pa., where he remained two years. He then went to Europe, and attended school at Frankfort-on-the-Main for four years; after which he returned to this country, and was for three years a student in Fay's Institute, at Newport R. I. Another year was spent in Europe in the completion of his education. In 1870 he entered the establishment of Harper & Brothers, where for a year and a half he served as a compositor, according to the rule of the firm that all connected with it should have a practical knowledge of every detail of the business. Next he entered the counting-room as a clerk, and he passed from one grade to another until 1877, when he was taken ill with diphtheria. His health became much broken, and his time has since been occupied in his efforts to regain it. He leaves a widow and three children, having been married in 1872. His friends mourn him as a bright, companionable, courteous gentleman, who won the esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Harper was a member of the Union League Club, and was highly esteemed by his associates.

DRIFT.

— We met a small boy, last week, who declared the ground of his preference of country life at vacation, that "*Up there he could throw all the stones he wanted to.*" A good deal of the intense talk about "liberty" in certain noisy regions of American life seems to have about the same significance. A lot of big boys and girls want to "throw stones," and prefer a locality outside the beat of the metropolitan police for this animated amusement.

— We are told that, in the dearth of farm-help in the late harvest season in Ohio, the young lady graduates of the colleges and schools have turned out to drive the reapers and push things generally. We are not surprised to hear it. Of all stupid calumnies on woman, the most assinine is that which charges shiftlessness and laziness upon that increasing body of American girls who are gaining the superior education denied to their mothers. It may not always be so easy for an educated young woman to consent to a marriage with an inferior man, and bow her neck meekly to his lordship, as for her sister who lacks this element of womanhood. But, with twenty years to turn round in, we will pledge the girl-graduates of our best American schools against an equal number of young women of any nationality, or class, for all the virtues, including adaptation to any providential position in life.

— Dr. Wm. T. Harris, in the last number of the *North American Review*, gives a valuable statement of his own and the Hegelian theory of the natural relation between the Family, the Church, the State, and the School. From the high philosophical eminence on which the doctor marshals the Concord School of Philosophy, we behold each of these institutions, divine at the core, fulfilling its destiny without friction, and wonder there should ever be a collision between the public school and either of the group. But, unfortunately, neither Hegel nor Dr. Harris had the making of the average pupil, parent, politician, or priest. Valuable as the doctor's study may be, as a prophecy of some remote good time to come, we fear that its rigid application would scuttle the American free school before sundown of any week. However, the conscientious teacher of the average negro public school in the South may philosophize, she practically stands before her fifty children for about everything they need in this world. Their home is a machine for breaking the Ten Commandments, a school of shiftlessness, the opposite of the ideal family. Their church is probably a bedlam in which a dozen parties are tearing each other in pieces, presided over by a howling humbug, who preys upon the lambs and bedevils the adults. The State, to them, vibrates between the bulldozing white man who won't let them vote, and the wire-pulling, white or colored, politician who bribes them to vote his ticket. To say to that teacher that she must limit herself to the awakening of the mental faculty, and the indirect inculcation of the common moralities, and studiously keep clear of the beat of the parent, the politician, and the parson, will not meet her case. Nowhere has the ultra-secular theory of the public school taken on a form more attractive than in the calm, reconciling philosophy of Dr. Harris. It may be he discerns better than any of us the final relations of these fundamental institutions in the common American civilization. But while, as now, the average parent is more than an average incompetent; the average priest, an honest believer in the infallibility of his own sect; and the average politician, a creature who is ready to leave human nature out of his platform to carry an election; the business of the American common-school teacher is to do everything in her power to make her pupils, not only good scholars, but also good men and women and good citizens of the United States. And while all sensible people deprecate the introduction of partisan politics and sectarian religion into our public education, the day when our teachers are forbidden to inculcate patriotism and all the moralities, with the great common beliefs in God, duty, and immortality that hold the world together, will be the day of doom for the free school. The American people will never pay for or fight for such a poor figment of an institution as a common school shut up to training the mental, and indirectly coaxing the secular, moral powers of American children.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE REPUBLIC OF GOD, AN INSTITUTE OF THEOLOGY. By Elisha Mulford, LL.D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, $2.00.

This is one of the most inspiriting books published in these latter days. It will be read by all who enjoy a book that taxes their brain in every sentence, and by none who want to skim the thought from a surface-glance. It is the most close-packed book written these many days. There is not a syllable that is not essential to the thought, even when the closest student is perusing it. Its great merit is that the author is perfectly sure of his position, and fearless in announcing and defending it. In these days, when writers have their audiences so continually in mind that they seem to be afraid of having a mind of their own, it is decidedly refreshing to find one man with culture, logic, and standing to warrant him in striking out with as much vigor as though he had a new revelation. The positions taken by the author are clearly not assumed to meet any popular demand, for there is not a single element of catering to the populace nor to any one, as to that matter; on the other hand, they antagonize all existing theological systems, running counter to all established creeds, and yet he does it from so high a standpoint as not to do violence to the most devout adherent of the conservative schools. He does not accept the old-time proof of God's existence from the argument of design in any form, but demands that the world accept of God as a primal truth, "The being of God has not its foundation in the life of humanity, but humanity has its foundation in the life of God. Theology has not its ground in psychology." Thus personality of God is the burden of the author's faith. "The personality of God is the ground of his relation with the personality of man." "The personality of man is not to be represented as a reflection of the personality of God. It is no remote imitation, and no faint impression of the personality of God. It is real. It has the strength of the free spirit. It moves among the fleeting forms and fading images of the finite, where shadow pursues shadow, but it is not of them." The personality of God is with him the postulate of the knowledge of God.

The Revelation of God in Christ, as portrayed by this author, is the effort of a master-mind, and it is wrought out in language that will live in theologic literature. "The revelation is not in a life that is external to God, or external to man; it is in a life that is in relation with God and in relation with man; *it is in a life that is one with God, and one with man.*" "He was one with God before the world was, and that unity was maintained without being broken in and through the world." There is no concession made to liberalism or Unitarianism in this chapter on Christ. The chapter on sin is equally independent in its positions. "Sin is the movement of an empty masquerade." "It is unreal." "It is the contradiction of life." "Sin is common, . . . it attaches to the race; it refers to each individual, to each family and nation, and through it their strength and freedom are impaired. Through sin the life of each is deflected from its real end." In treating of the Judgment, there is a decidedly anti-orthodox flavor. He translates the Scripture utterances most liberally, and has profound respect for the element of common-sense and human logic in treating the case. "The sin is here, and the death of sin; the eternal punishment is here, and continues with the continuing of sin, and is the actual manifestation of the nature of sin." "The punishment is eternal. But to identify this with an irrevocable doom, is to set a finite limit to the divine redemption, and to the perfect realization. It brings a section of the human race into an ultimate condition of fate, and not of freedom. The spiritual law is eternal, but not the necessary continuance in sin of one child of earth and time."

It is a book long needed, and will mark a new era in theologic thought. It is not a book whose positions will be accepted by any considerable number of men, but it will modify the mental trend of all the best thinkers along these lines. It wil have a tendency to make men think more independently, sharply, and devoutly. It will encourage men to throw away all the ornaments of rhetoric and illustration, and talk concisely and discriminatingly about these things that make for our eternal welfare. Mr. Mulford's former work on political ethics made him a reputation: this work has established that reputation beyond all question.

THE YORKTOWN CAMPAIGN AND SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS, 1781. By Henry P. Johnson. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Williams & Co., Boston.

This is a timely volume of special interest, in view of the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of that event soon to occur. It is a handsome octavo volume of clear type, and containing good illustrations and maps, together with a concise and interesting narrative of the military operations, which led to the American victory. Mr. Johnston has had access to much new material, including unpublished letters of Lafayette, letters and journals of other French officers, only recently translated, and old manuscripts preserved in the archives at Washington. All these lend a current interest to the work, and the author has aimed at a popular guide rather than an exhaustive and critical work. Among the illustrations are engravings of Trumbull's "Surrender of Cornwallis," Copley's portrait of Cornwallis, Reynold's portrait of Tarleton, Gilbert Stuart's portraits of General Knox and Thomas Jefferson, and Trumbull's portraits of Gen. Anthony Wayne and Washington. A full appendix renders the volume of service to the student.

A MANUAL OF SUGAR ANALYSIS. Including the Applications in General of Analytical Methods to the Sugar Industry. With an introduction on the Chemistry of Cane Sugar, Dextrose, Levulose, and Milk Sugar. By J. H. Tucker, Ph.D. New York: D. Van Nostrand. 1881. Pp. 353.

The absence of any recent works on the subject of sugar analysis, and the many improved methods which have recently come into general use, are the motives which lead Dr. Tucker to prepare the present volume. The author is a well-known sugar chemist, having an extensive experience, and has been associated with several of the largest refineries in this country. His name is sufficient guarantee of the reliability of the text.

The characteristics of sugars, as a class, and then each, individually, is considered in a separate chapter. Then passing to the analysis proper, the determination of the specific gravity, the various optical and the chemical methods used in estimating the cane sugar, the chemical methods employed in the determination of the remaining constituents, are fully and accurately described. Beet sugar and the new starch sugar (for which the name Amylose is suggested) have their analytical method given in special chapters. The chemistry, and the methods employed for arriving at the purity of the animal charcoal or "char," find treatment at their proper places. Numerous tables are appended, and a good index bring the book to an end.

The publishing is by Van Nostrand, and is perfect in all its appointments with the single exception of the engravings. These, while they are illustrative and graphic, are unfortunately poorly cut. Otherwise the book seems perfect, and Dr. Tucker may have every hope that his first venture will be a successful one. M. B.

ARNE. By Björnstjerne Björnson. Authorized American Edition. Translated from the Norwegian by Prof. R. B. Anderson. 1 vol., 16mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, $1.00.

This exquisitely beautiful story was written more than twenty years ago, and is, we think, one of the best of Björnson's novels; and this is indeed high commendation, for they are all models of simplicity in style, and present the truest and most delicate analysis of motives and character. This is the second of the American Edition of Björnson's novels, published by the above firm. The first was *Synnöve Solbakken;* and the third, *A Happy Boy*, is a long story of the rarest excellence, and which we learn is being translated, and will follow the present volume. The reading public should know that such books are a positive blessing, and, like the songs of the best poets, awaken those aspirations that elevate and ennoble the mind and heart. Mr. Anderson is doing a noble service to the cultured readers of America in translating the stories and songs of Norway's brilliant author. If you wish to be charmed by simple descriptions, and made conversant with the subtle feelings of his characters, read *Arne*, and sing the favorite songs it contains, the melodies for which were composed by Björnson's brilliant cousin, Rikard Nordraak, who died in 1865 at the age of 23, but who had won fame as one of Norway's greatest musical composers.

INITIA GRÆCA: Part I. By William Smith, D.C.L., LL.D. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is the twelfth edition, thoroughly revised, of A First Greek Course, comprehending Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise-book, with vocabularies, for the use of the lower forms in public and private schools. To meet the requirements of all schools, the cases of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns are arranged in this edition, both as in ordinary grammars and as in the Public-school Latin Primer, together with corresponding exercises. This enables teachers to use the book with equal advantage by either the old or the modern arrangement. It is a thoroughly practical book, and should be examined by all classical teachers.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SON'S LATE PUBLICATIONS. *Bacon.* "English Philosopher Series." By Thomas Fowler, M.A.F.S.A., professor of Logic in the University of Oxford; Fellow of Lincoln College. Price, $1.25.

The aim of the author of this work is to present the character of the revolution which Bacon endeavored to effect in scientific method, as well as the nature of his philosophical opinions generally, in a form intelligible and interesting to ordinary readers who have little technical acquaintance with logic or philosophy. It consists of chapters concisely written on Bacon's life; his philosophical, literary, and professional works; his survey of the sciences and reform of scientific method; his philosophical and religious opinions; and a concluding chapter on his influence on philosophy and science. Mr. Fowler presents his views and deductions of Bacon's writings with unusual force and distinctness, and, while he differs from many scholars on many points, his book will be found a valuable one. It is suited to every student's library.

The Human Figure. By Henry Warren, K.L., and edited by Susan N. Carter, principal of the Women's Art School, Cooper Union. Price, 50 cents.

This is the sixth of Putnam's "Art Hand-books," edited by Miss Carter, and is an artistic treatise on the human figure, containing hints on proportion, color, and composition. It presents the principles of drawing, and gives detailed directions to students in regard to the different kinds of line, of shading, on the proportion and drawing of the figure, the composition, the construction of a picture, and the use of color. The accurate and artistic designs and cuts illustrate the directions of the text. This entire series has been of the very best character, and unequaled as hand-books of art. They are thoroughly scientific, and contain just what students beginning art-work must know. They are beautifully printed, and bound in flexible covers.

The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford, Dissenting Minister. Edited by his friend, Reuben Shapcott. $1.00.

This beautifully-printed volume presents to the reader a sketch of the childhood and preparatory experiences of one who tried to make his life felt in grappling with the complex opinions of Christian faith and practice. His antagonism to the prevailing opinions of those about him, brought to him much of trial and a full satiety of poverty.

MADAME DELPHINE. By George W. Cable, author of *Old Creole Days.* New York: Scribner's Sons.

This short story, from the pages of *Scribner's Monthly*, tells touchingly and delicately the misery caused by the old-time Southern law that no Caucassian could marry a quadroon, though she be three-fourths white blood, with no mark of complexion, voice, or hair to betray the secret of her parentage. Madame Delphine aptly said this "Centraption law" was not made to separate the races, but to keep the black race despised. We do not see enough to the story to warrant its publication, except that the public hungers just now for a touch of Southern life in romance.

THE THEISTIC ARGUMENT AS AFFECTED BY RECENT THEORIES. A Course of Lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute in Boston. By J. Lewis Diman, D.D., late professor of History and Political Economy in Brown University. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, $2.00.

Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., furnishes the preface to this volume of twelve lectures by Professor Diman, and gives an interesting sketch of his life, as a student and professor of history and philosophy, from the time of his acceptance of the chair of History and Political Economy in Brown University in 1864. He died after a short illness on the 3d of February, 1881. Scholars reading these lectures will be impressed with the absolute candor in which he conducts the discussion of this great question. He presents, in a luminous style, the present aspects of the problem, the relativity of knowledge, cause, and force; the arguments from order and design; evolution, and final course; imminent finality, conscience, and a moral order; history and a moral purpose, personality and the infinite, the alternative theories, and the inferences from Theism. The work is of peculiar interest, not merely on account of its scholarship and its remarkable literary skill, but yet more for the admirable skill and perfect good temper with which the author treats those theories of modern scientists which have been regarded as antagonistic to Theism. A convenient index of names of authors referred to in the course of lectures is appended to this well-printed volume.

LITERARY NOTES.

— G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, have in preparation *A History of Rome for Young People*, by W. L. Alden, of the New York *Times*, and *The American Citizen's Manual*, by A. Johnston, author of *A History of American Politics.* The next volumes in the Trans-Atlantic Series, published by arrangement with the English authors, will be *Joseph's Coat*, by David Christie Murray; *The Vicar's People*, by George Manville Fenn, and *Esau Runswick*, by Katherine S. Macquoid.

— Messrs. Macmillan & Co., London and New York, have just published a beautiful little volume of the poetry of Byron, chosen and arranged by Mathew Arnold. Price $1.25, and for sale in Boston by Willard Small. This book contains a collection of the *best* poetry of Byron; and the fact that one so competent to pass judgment upon what is the *best* as Mathew Arnold, will give to this handy volume deserved popularity. The extended preface, in which Mr. Arnold institutes comparisons concerning the practical productions of the leading English poets, is worth many times the price of this book.

— J. Fitzgerald & Co., New York, have just issued No. 25, Vol. II., of the Humboldt Library of Popular Science Literature. Price 15 cents. The present number is by Geeorge Rawlinson, M.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History, Oxford, Eng., on *The Origin of Nations*, in two parts,—on Early Civilizations, and on Ethnic Affinities in the Ancient World, etc. It is neatly printed, with paper cover, and contains fifty-seven pages of profound scholastic matter on the above topics.

— G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, have published an important little book on *Animal Physiology*, for schools, in three parts complete, by J. Milner Fothergill, M.D, price, 75 cents. A knowledge of physiology is indispensable to any

system of elementary education, and this book is happily adapted to meet the wants of the schools. It is accurately and beautifully illustrated, and instead of a series of facts arranged in dry anatomical terms and technical language, the author "tells the story" of the build of the body, of the action of the muscles of the process of digestion, of the circulation and the respiration, of the construction and functions of the nervous system,—in the simplest language possible; not to satisfy, but to incite the youthful reader to wish to know more of physiology, of the different organs of the body and their functions. It is a book calculated to do much good, and should be widely used by teachers of the public schools.

— W. A. Ogden, Bellefontaine, Ohio, has issued *Infant Songs*, a collection of choice music for the Sunday School, Common School, and the Home Circle, edited by W. A. Ogden and Mrs. Emma Pitt. The words and music are admirably adapted to the capacity of young children. The songs are within the easy range of young voices, and avoids the mischief, often very serious, in carrying them too high at that age. Price, single copy, 20 cents; $1.80 per dozen.

— Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, have just issued an exceedingly tasty edition of Oliver Wendell Holmes's Poetical Works, in two volumes, blue and gold. Price $2.50. A charming likeness of "Holmes" forms the frontispiece ot the first volume. This edition, printed at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, contains all of the miscellaneous poems of the author, and is one of the most convenient household editions extant.

— Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, have just issued a new novel by "Rita," author of *Daphne*, *My Lady Coquette*, *A Sinless Secret*, etc. Price $1.25. Like all of the writings of this author, this book abounds in fervid and passionate passages, which, combined with a plot and story of intense interest, fixes the attention of the reader firmly. In some respects it excels *Daphne*, which was an unusually clever story. The title of this new book is *Fragoletta*.

— Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston, announce among their fall publications the annual favorite, *He Giveth His Beloved Sleep*, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, with illustrations by Miss L. B. Humphrey. The same firm have published an exceedingly neat and useful *Hand-book of Wood Engraving*, which gives practical instruction in the art for persons wishing to learn without an instructor, and also gives a description of the tools and apparatus used in wood engraving. It explains the manner of doing various classes of the work, and contains an interesting history of the art from its origin to the present time, by William A. Emerson, wood engraver. The work is artistically illustrated, and the designs are excellent.

— Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, have in preparation a new edition of Mr. Henry T. Coates' *Fireside Encyclopædia of Poetry*, which has been revised and enlarged. A new feature of the forthcoming edition will be engraved portraits of prominent American poets, with *fac-similes* of their handwriting.

— J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, have just issued a little volume entitled *Word-Building*, for the use of classes in etymology, by the late Prof. S. S. Haldeman, LL.D., a former president of the American Philological Association. This valuable treatise is devoted to the illustration of a single department of etymology,—that of constructing words. Owing to the sudden and lamented death of Dr. Haldeman about the time this book was ready for publication, the task of seeing it through the press devolved upon James Hunter, A.M., editor of *Supplement to Worcester's Dictionary*, who also wrote the introduction. To the critical student of language the work is invaluable.

— Macmillan & Co., London and New York, have issued the first number of their new Nature Series, a beautifully printed volume of nearly one hundred pages, bound in flexible cover, entitled *Fashion in Deformity*, as illustrated in the customs of barbarous and civilized races, by William Henry Fowler, LL.D., &c., Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Twenty-three well-executed figures illustrate the topics of the text. It is a book full of warning to those who serve the tyrant, fashion, at the expense of the natural and healthy development of the human body.

— Oscar Marshall, of New York, has published an excellent portrait of the late President Garfield, which he sells at a moderate price.

— The latest firm to enter into competition with the established New York publishers is that of White & Stokes, at 1152 Broadway. Both members of the firm were formerly connected with Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. They will publish the coming season the prize-painting book, *Good Times*, by Miss Dora Wheeler, the designer of Prang's second prize card for the coming Christmas, and it will have several interesting and original features. It will be made up partly of exquisite designs in colors and partly of pages in outline. These latter are to be printed upon paper expressly prepared for water colors, and the intention is to have them painted by the children, either for amusement or in competition for three prizes amounting to $150, which the publishers offer.

— Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York, encouraged by the reception accorded to the artistic series of supplementary readers published by them some months ago, have collected some of the best tales of the series in a handsome volume, printed on a large page with ample margin and on heavy paper, under the title of the *Golden Book of Tales*, or holiday readings in the legendary lore of all nations. The selection has been made as before by William Swinton and George R. Cathcart, and the illustrations which embellish the volume are pleasing and artistic, including designs from Doré, Cruikshanks, Tenniel, Church, Hopkins, Moran, Eytinge, and others. So excellent a selection of stories, presented in so handsome a dress, cannot but prove an attractive volume, and secure a leading place in the list of gift-books for the coming holidays.

— James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, will shortly publish *Ralph Waldo Emerson: His Life, Writings, and Philosophy*, a crown octavo by George Willis Cooke, devoted to a very careful study of Mr. Emerson's literary career, and containing many extracts from his writings.

— Hall & Whiting, Boston, will issue in a few weeks their George Eliot Calendar. A lithograph of the "Mill on the Floss," from an oil painting made expressly for the purpose, set in an artistic framework of Miss Laura Hill's design, will be one of the attractions.

— Announcements are made by the *Nursery* and *Our Little Ones* for October, respectively, of a union of the two magazines on the first of January,—the latter having bought the former,—and both give an earnest of future excellence in the very superior character of the current issue. The *Nursery* for fifteen years has been all that a discriminating parent could ask for his little ones, and under its transformed relations no doubt its influence will be equally salutary, for *Our Little Folks* seems to be modeled on the same general plan.

— D. Appleton & Co., New York, have issued a book entitled *Wit and Wisdom of the Earl of Beaconsfield*, collected from his writings and speeches. It is an entertaining and readable book. Its chief merit consists in showing his remarkable power of resaying old thoughts incisively and epigrammatically. Living in the midst of the active life of England, through so long and so important a period, Disraeli was able to make of his works mirrors of his age as it appeared when seen from its inner circles, and of its feelings and aims as he understood them.

— The physicians of Dr. Robert Young, the author of the great *Analytical Concordance to the Bible*, have ordered him to abstain from all literary labor for one year. His many friends on this side of the Atlantic will pray God for his speedy restoration.

INSURANCE FOR TEACHERS.—(III.)

The *advantages* and the *history* of life insurance have been considered, and the *different kinds* of insurance outlined. We now present, under four heads, some indisputable facts, showing more conclusively than arguments, that teachers can do better than to insure in the "regular" companies:

1. *Because of the extravagance in conducting the business.* Mr. Elizur Wright says that of one hundred millions paid annually in premiums to all American companies, about one-fourth is annually returned to the beneficiaries. In the New-York business of 1878 three millions were paid to agents; three millions for salaries, medical fees, etc.; and five millions are reported under the heading, "All other expenditures." This makes eleven millions for expenses in New York State for one year. In 1879 ten New York companies paid for salaries and "other compensation" to employés in their home offices nearly a million dollars. A single president received in salaries and "extra compensation," during eighteen years, over half a million dollars. The salary of one president of a New-York company is $37,500 per annum. Insurance agents in this country reap a harvest of ten million dollars yearly. The cost of conducting the business in the best-managed companies is from fifteen to eighteen per cent. The average cost in the coöperative association is two and a half per cent.

2. *Because of the excessive profits.* There would not be the above extravagance in spending the money, if there had not been enormous profit in getting the money. Once the source of this profit was found largely in buying up policies from unsuspecting parties, by representing that the company was worthless. This is not now so common as formerly. The selection of risks is still another source of great gain. The companies, says Mr. Coan in his admirable article in *Harper's*, use a table which gives a death-rate considerably larger than that which it expects in practice. One company in eleven months reported its gain from this source to be $649,000.

The chief source of this unjustifiable gain has come from the numerous lapses of policies. The New York Mutual had issued up to 1876 about 100,000 policies, 25,000 of which lapsed. Some companies confiscate in a year as many policies as they issue. 3,000 policies were terminated in one year by one company, and only 300 of them by death. In 1878 the whole number of policies expiring in the New-York business was 87,222, of which 11,357 terminated by death and expiring, and 57,895 by lapse and surrender, represented the failure of 151 millions of insurance. Prof. Van Amringe, of Columbia College, says, "Of every ten policies which cease, but one will cease by death and expiry. One and a half will be given up for a slight compensation, and seven and a half will be absolutely thrown away by the holders." In the "regular" companies all profits from lapses go to the companies themselves; in coöperative insurance all lapses benefit the insured alone. Some States have recently adopted laws which, if properly inforced, will greatly lessen this source of gain.

3. *Because of the lack of permanency and public confidence.* This state of things has been brought about by the extravagance, excessive profits, and *shameful failures*. The Hon. Julius Clarke, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, says, in his report for 1879, that about two hundred insurance companies have been chartered in this country. Of those which organized and commenced business more than one hundred and twenty have failed, or retired. In New York thirty of those which became insolvent are still in the hands of receivers, affording rare opportunity for the robbery of policy-holders by professional shysters. Much the larger number of these companies, he says, "were wrecked by their own heedless *extravagance* and *mismanagement*."

In St. Louis, since 1870, six life-insurance companies have gone out of existence, and with them $10,000,000 have been swept to the winds. Since 1861 thirty-six companies have started in New-York State alone; in March, 1880, only four of them remained. The writer has in his possession a list of 143 companies which have failed in this country since the beginning of the business, and whose liabilities were over $50,000,000. What business of a similar nature can show a worse record?

Coöperation, in all its variety of applications, never exhibited such a record of failures and mismanagements. Coöperative insurance has, in matter of fact, been far more permanent and far more honestly managed than the "regular" insurance. In England it has been a success for nearly two centuries. There are, to-day, sixty societies over a hundred years old, and a very large number whose charters were granted over fifty years ago. How many insurance companies in this country are over a hundred years old? There are in the United States several coöperative insurance organizations, ten or more years of age, and instead of failing, as was so freely predicted of them when they started, they are daily increasing in numbers, strength, and influence.

Notwithstanding these facts, which ought to be well known, the friends and agents of the "regular" life-insurance companies boast in the strongest language of the remarkable permanence of their companies, and the absolute safety in that kind of insurance. They not unfrequently go farther, and make statements without due regard to their truthfulness. The writer recently received a circular headed "Coöperative Failures," pretending to give a list of 125 associations or companies of this kind that had failed. Upon investigation, it was learned that 100 of the companies mentioned in the circular never had any existence except on paper. Of the 25 left, 12 are now running, 6 were hardly more than organized, 2 were in no sense coöperative, 4 never reached to any standing or membership, and *only one*,—the Independent Order of Mutual Aid of Cincinnati,—resembled in any sense a true coöperative association. This society was organized and managed in such an impracticable way that it deserved to fail. Such attacks as these are not likely to help the parties making them. Truth will in time make itself known.

4. *Because of the enormous cost.* Every premium in a regular life-insurance company is composed of three distinct elements: First, the net premium, the sum necessary to pay policies as they mature; second, the reserve, or self-insurance, "the policy-holder's own money put out at interest for him"; third, the loading, or charge for expenses. The cost in the coöperative plan consists of the first item and a small part of the third, the second being entirely omitted; hence, theoretically, the cost of coöperative insurance will be much less than the rates charged by the "regular" companies. From a State investigation in New York in 1877, Sheppard Homans, Esq., one of the leading actuaries of the country said, under oath: "Five dollars actually pays for the benefits which the man (a person twenty years of age for a policy of $1,000) actually gets in insurance for which he now has to pay $20."

Actual figures give results full as remarkable. In five different fraternal organizations, the actual cost last year (1880), including everything, reckoned on over 200,000 lives, for each $1,000, at the age of 45, averaged $1.72. The cost upon the same basis, in the two mutual benefit societies doing the greatest business in Massachusetts, was only $3.90. The writer, entering at the age of 37, carried, last year, $8,000 insurance, in three coöperative societies, for $48.10; a friend of his, the same age, but more fortunate, carried $8,000 in two other coöperative societies for $33.80. To have carried the same sum at the same age in any "regular" New-England company would have cost $226.40. Is there then much exaggeration in saying that the cost of insurance in the "regular" companies will average more than *three* times the cost in the coöperative societies? This matter of cost is of so much importance that it will be referred to again.

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NEW-ENGLAND DEPARTMENT.

MAINE.

State Editor, N. A. Luce, *Augusta, Me.*

— The work with the senior class in the newly-created Department of History, under Prof. A. W. Small, in Colby University, consists of a series of lectures on Medical History,—based upon a similar course given by the late Professor Diman of Brown University,—in connection with collateral reading and investigation by the class. The winter session will be spent in the study of English Constitutional History, and the spring in a similar study of the American Constitution.

— York county sends twelve students to Colby University, as follows: Sanford, six; Wells, two; Biddeford, Saco, South Berwick, and Kennebunk, one each.

— Dr. J. R. Gross, a native of Brunswick, principal of the public schools of Plainfield, N. J., died last week. He was educational commissioner from New Jersey to the World's Fair at Paris.

— The fall term of Bowdoin College opened Oct. 3 with fifty-three in the freshman class, besides several additions to the upper classes from other colleges.

— The "Hancock County Educational Association" was formed at Ellsworth, Oct. 1, with F. W. Foster, of Castine, president, and L. B. Deasy, of Gouldsboro', secretary.

— The first of a series of teachers' institutes, to be held during the next two months, was opened at Ellsworth, Sept. 30, and was a decided success. A great interest in these meetings is being awakened among our teachers and school-workers throughout the State.

— The city of Portland has just completed a new and elegant eight-room school-house, and furnished it complete with Swasey's celebrated blackboards. The architect was Charles H. Kimball, Esq., of Portland.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Editor, D. A. Clifford, *Manchester, N. H.*

— Rev. Francis Brown, of Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and recently appointed to a Greek professorship of Portsmouth College, declines the appointment. Professor Brown will retain his present position.

— The State Teachers' Association will meet at Portsmouth on Dec. 21, 22, and 23. It is hoped that enough of those teachers who are interested in their profession will be present to make it a lively and profitable meeting.

— E. D. Kimball, A.B., of Nashua, a graduate from Dartmouth Coll., has secured a position in Red Wing Sem., Red Wing, Minn. Mr. Kimball is very highly commended as a scholar and a man. Red Wing is a good point at the West for a live young man to locate.

VERMONT.

State Editor, C. C. Boynton, *Townshend, Vt.*

— Supt. Dartt is engaging in school-work with much zeal and ability. He is holding institutes and educational meetings in various parts of the State, and there has been a very gratifying and commendable interest manifested in them on the part of parents and teachers. Mr. Dartt is aiming, and very wisely we think, to improve and elevate the lower grades of schools,—the common schools of the State. His efforts seem to be heartily seconded by the parents and teachers, and good results are sure to follow. Mr. Dart has had a large experience in the school-room, in which he gave ample proof of skill and tact. He has also had considerable experience in the State Legislature, and this, with his teaching-experience, do much to qualify him for the duties of his present highly important position.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Editor, Alfred Bunker, *Boston*, (*Highlands*) *Mass.*

— Prof. S. S. Bloch has been engaged to give readings, and lecture on the "Art of Reading," at Worcester Co. Institute, at Leominster, Oct. 22. Professor Bloch is a practical and successful teacher of elocution in Boston.

— We are glad to learn that our enterprising friend, Moses King, of Cambridge, late editor and publisher of the *Harvard Register*, is to be married, Oct. 19, to Miss Bertha M. Cloyes, of Cambridge. Our hearty good wishes go out in behalf of—King-ly union. Mr. King has established himself as a pub lisher, and his success is assured by his well-known energy and business capacity.

— Augustus D. Small, Esq., late superintendent of the schools of Salem, has been appointed to the position of New England agent of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York, in place of M. W. Hazen, Esq., who has resigned and gone into business on his own account in Boston. Mr. Small's large and successful experience, both as a high-school principal and as superintendent of schools, has amply prepared him to present intelligently the claims of the extended and varied list of school text-books published by this well-known publishing house upon the school officials and teachers of New England. Familiarity with the practical wants of educators for all grades of schools will enable Mr. Small to do admirable work in his new and responsible position.

— The Perkins Inst'n for the Blind, at South Boston, opened this fall with a greater number of pupils than ever before attended the school. During the vacation the interior of the building has been renovated, and valuable apparatus added to the school appliances.

— Mr. Albert P. Marble has been reëlected, for the fourteenth time, Supt. of Schools at Worcester, and his salary has been increased to $8,000.

— Mr. F. W. Eveleth, formerly principal of the Saugus High School, who recently returned from Colorado, has charge of the high school at Raleigh Court House, W. Va.

— Henry F. Durant, Esq., the founder and liberal patron of Wellesley Coll., died last week.

— Mr. D. N. Putney, late principal of Monson Acad., has been chosen principal of the high school at Wakefield.

— Miss Minnie B. Noyes has been elected teacher of Latin, French, and algebra in Powers's Inst., at Bernardstown.

— Miss Mattie Clarke, formerly of South Boston, is teaching in the Milwaukee Female Coll.

— The first class at the Free Industrial Inst., at Worcester, graduated in 1871. The total number of graduates, including the class of '81, is 224. Of the 202 graduates, members of the first ten classes, more than 90 per cent. are in lucrative and honorable employment, most of them in stations for which they were especially trained while at the institution. All but six were living when the catalogue of 1881 was prepared.

— The will of Prof. Gilson, of Williams Coll., recently probated at Pittsfield, bequeaths the income of $1,000 for the care of the college cemetery, and $2,500 for the founding of a scholarship for students needing aid.

— Mrs. Bowler, teacher of penmanship and supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Newton, has had her salary raised to $800.

— The Sperry Assoc. of the graduates of the Beverly High School, held their fourth annual reunion on the 28th ult. Literary exercises were followed by a bountiful collation, and this by a business meeting, at which were chosen the officers for the ensuing year.

— The new grammar-school house at Webster is finished and occupied.

— Miss Addie S. Clark, of Amherst, has secured a position as teacher of music at Atlanta, Ga., at a liberal salary.

the roof. This year the Art School of the Coll. will be associated with the Yale Art School of New Haven, the teachers and professors coming up every week to give instruction and carry forward the work according to methods practiced at Yale.

— The institute held at Merrimac the 6th and 7th insts. had an attendance of 116 members. Haverhill teachers were refused permission by their committee to attend, except on condition of having their pay deducted for the time. Two other towns invited, — Bradford and Georgetown, — were not represented. All the exercises were interesting and instructive. The large attendance of citizens of the town during the day-exercises was a noticeable feature of the Institute. Institutes this week are held at Brewster and Provincetown; next week, Tuesday and Wednesday, at Tyringham, and Thursday and Friday at Wilbraham.

RHODE ISLAND.

— Providence has sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, who were drowned at Moosehead Lake last week. Mr. Harris was a gentleman of fine literary taste, and has devoted much of his time to the collection of books. His collection of American poets and playwrights is very complete. In 1874 he privately printed a catalogue of this collection, which shows something over four thousand titles, and he has since assiduously devoted himself to the pursuit, the enumeratian now considerably exceeding five thousand. He considered the crowning treasure of his collection a book deserving that supremacy, for it is the first book printed in British America (they had produced books in Mexico earlier), and the first original versifying done here, for it is no other than what is known as the *Bay Psalm Book*, printed in Cambridge in 1640, and the most valuable of all the few copies known of that interesting book, being the one that had belonged to one of the compilers of it, Richard Mather, of Dorchester, whose autograph is in it. Mr. Harris's library is rich in many departments, and numbers from eight to ten thousand volumes. In engravings, also, he had much that is curious and interesting. He had Raphael Morghen's own order-book of his celebrated "Transfiguration," showing to whom all of the six hundred numbered impressions went originally.

— Dr. E. G. Robinson, of Brown University, will deliver the Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale this year.

CONNECTICUT.

State Editor, Charles Northend, *New Britain, Conn.*

— The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the State Teachers' Assoc. will be held in Hartford on the 27th, 28th, and 29th inst. Among the speakers and lecturers are the Hon. Mr. Curry, of Richmond, Va., agent of the Peabody Educational Fund; Prof. Osbun, of Salem, Mass.; Prof. Carleton, of Conn. Normal School; Messrs. Burton and Pitman, of New Haven; Supt. Harrington, of Bridgeport, and Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, of Norwich. The meeting promises to be one of unusual interest, and Prest. Bishop, of Norwich, and Sec. Lewis, of New Haven, are doing their part to make the meeting a success.

— A very large institute was held at Plainville, last week, under the direction of Sec. Northrop. The exercises were highly interesting and profitable, and gave very general satisfaction. About 300 teachers and school-officers were in attendance. An institute is to be held at Goodspeed, in the town of East Haddam, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of Nov., and one at Bethel a week or two later, of which due notice will be given. These institutes call out a large number of teachers and school-officers, and do much to awaken interest and impart instruction.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Quartet; a Sequel to Dab Kruzer; a Story of a Growing Boy; by Wm. O. Stoddard; cloth. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

F. S. L.: The Private Secretary; a novel; 20 cts..... *Geraldine;* a Souvenir of the St. Lawrence; $1.25. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

Boston Town; by Horace E. Scudder; illum. covers; $1.50 ... *The Poetical Works of Oliver Wendell Holmes;* 2 vols.; Vols. I. and II.; cloth; $2.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Bacon; by Thos. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., English Phil. Series; cloth; $1.25..... *The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford, Dissenting Minister;* edited by his friend, Reuben Shapcott; cloth; $1.00.... *An Artistic Treatise on the Human Figure,* containing Hints on Proportion, Color, and Composition; by Henry Warren, R. I.; 4th edition: edited by Susan N. Carter: boards; 50 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Round-about Rambes in Lands of Fact and Fancy; by Frank R. Stockton; new ed.; illus., illum. cover. .... *Tales out of School;* by Frank R. Stockton; new edition; illus., illum. cover..... *Phaeton Rogers;* a novel of Boy Life; by Rossiter Johnson; illus., cloth. *Int. Revision Commentary on the New Testament,* based upon the Revised Version; by English and American scholars; Vol. II.: the Gospel According to Mark; cl. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Natural Philosophy, for the Use of Schools and Academies; by J. A. Gillet and W. J. Rolfe; illus.; cl. New York: Potter, Ainsworth & Co.

A Sketch of Ancient Philosophy, from Thales to Cicero; by J. B. Mayor, M.A.; cloth; 90 cts. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The Poets' Tribute to Garfield: the Collection of Poems written for the Boston *Daily Globe,* and many selections, with Portrait and Biography; 25 cts. Cambridge, Mass.: Moses King.

The Meisterschaft System; a Simple and Practical Method, enabling any one to learn, with slight effort, to speak fluently and correctly, French, German, Spanish, and Italian; by Dr. R. S. Rosenthal. German, in fifteen parts, each containing three lessons; Part I.; boards and paper cover. New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

The Herald of Praise; a collection of Music for Choirs, Singing-classes and Conventions; by L. O. Emerson; price, $1.00. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

Unfermented Wine; a Review of the latest attempt to show that the existence of Unfermented Wine among the Ancients was impossible; new and revised edition; by Norman Kerr. New York: National Temperance Society.

Garfield's Words: Suggestive Passages from the Public and Private Writings of J. A. Garfield; Compiled by W. R. Balch; cloth. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

F. S. L. Poetry of Byron; chosen and arranged by Matthew Arnold; 20 cts.

F. S. L. Scepter and Ring; a novel by B. H. Buxton; 20 cts. New York: Harper & Bros.

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ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

Webster's Dictionary, which forms the basis of the present work, is acknowledged, both in this country and in America, to be not only superior to the two former [Richardson's and Todd's Johnson], but to every other Dictionary hitherto published.—*From Preface to Imperial Dictionary, London, 3 vols. 4to.*

Dr. Webster's great work is the best Dictionary of the English language.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

The best and most useful Dictionary of the English language ever published.—*London Times.*

This Dictionary we found to be "the standard" in England as it is in America.—*Rev. W. F. Crafts.*

A necessity to every educated man.—*Lord Brougham.*

Certainly the best practical English Dictionary extant.—*London Quarterly Review.*

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALABAMA.—A valued correspondent from Midway speaks of the many excellent schools and colleges in the State, but laments the indifference to the advancement of the cause of public education. The people need to be aroused to the importance of paying for better teachers and securing better work. He says that the sorrow was universal at the death of President Garfield, throughout the State. Referring to the obstacles which teachers have to contend with in the South, he says many of the school-buildings are unattractive and the appliances for illustrative teaching meagre, and appeals to the friends of education to help the cause by contributions. The partial failure of the cotton crop will have a bad effect upon the school interests, unless aid comes from the more favored sections of the country. W. H. G., *Midway*.

CALIFORNIA.—We have received an interesting report of the San Francisco Public Kindergarten Society, for three years ending Sept. 1, 1881, containing a record of the Silver-street School of that city,—the first free kindergarten west of the Rocky Mountains. It contains also a history of the subsequent movement arising from its influence throughout the city and State, and a plea for the better protection and education of the children.

COLORADO.—Lieut.-Gov. Tabor, of Colorado, it is announced, will next winter found in Denver a public library, of which the building is to cost $200,000, and which will open with 100,000 volumes.

Illinois State Editor, J. N. WILKINSON, *Decatur, Ill.*

ILLINOIS.—Uniformity of text-books seems to be a failure in Whiteside Co. A committee appointed by the teachers' association have recommended certain books, but the association thus far fails to adopt their report.

Frank Belknap, of Bureau Co., a holder of a State certificate, has taught the same school continuously for a period reaching beyond the memory of his oldest pupil.

Livingstone Co. retains all her former principals. Platt Co. loses all of them; the former has done well, the latter does as well as she can.

E. C. Smith, of Dixon, will be a candidate for the December appointment of Lee county school supt. We suppose this means retirement from teaching.

The school board of Danville have enacted that candidates for graduation from the highest schools must pass an examination equivalent to that required by the county supt. for first-grade certificate.

J. B. Estee, the new principal at Woodstock, opens an educational department in the *Sentinel*. He holds State certificates from two States, and diplomas from two normal schools. For a young man he is well equipped.

The *Illinois School Journal* announces club rates with all the New-England publications. We are glad to clasp hands with the brethren, and say "Same to you." Our agents give the same clubbing rates.

The next meeting of the State Teachers' Assoc. will meet at Springfield, beginning Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1881. Program will be announced soon.

IOWA.—A. W. Stuart, Supt. of Schools of Ottumwa, sends us the manual of the public schools of 1881, containing the course of study for all the grades. It is eminently comprehensive and practical.

The Eastern-Iowa Normal School opened its *eighth year* in a new home, the magnificent new building at Columbus Junction.

State Supt. C. W. Von Coelln has made the following rulings: (1) A school order can be recalled, if not in the hands of the payee. If in his possession, the payment of the order may be stopped, if a question of legality arises in the mind of the president, and the treasurer is not authorized to pay such order without judicial action, or a new order from the president. (2) At their September meeting, or soon thereafter, boards of directors in district townships should claim all the territory belonging to their civil township, except such territory as has been included in the formation of independent districts under Sections 1800–1801, or attached for school purposes to other districts, under the provisions of Section 1797; and they should provide school facilities for such territory (Section 53, Iowa, 663).

Obe Coll. is a new Presbyterian institution which opened Sept. 13. with seventy-five students. It has property worth $125,000, and friends who control a good deal of wealth. The course is already revised, and the work of the preparatory extended to three years.

The State Teachers' Assoc. will meet in Oskaloosa, Dec. 27.

MISSOURI.—The report of the St. Louis public schools, 1879–80, of which E. H. Long is Supt., in place of W. T. Harris, resigned, shows, with a population of 350,522, a school population between the ages of six and twenty of 106,372. Of these the number enrolled is 51,241, including white and colored. In addion to these more than 4,000 receive instruction variously in the evening schools. The 103 school-houses have a seating-capacity of 47,580, but the average number in daily attendance is a little above 34,000. In thirty-one of the white schools are kindergarten departments, enrolling 1,828, though the average daily attendance is a little above 3,700. Children are admitted to the kindergarten a half-day at the age of five years; all day at six years to primary schools where there is no kindergarten connection, and all day at seven years to the primary department in schools where there is a kindergarten connection. German is taught in 54 of the schools, with an average daily attention to that study of 19,784. There are 12 colored schools, in which colored teachers to a considerable extent have recently been allowed to occupy the place of former white teachers. In the latter part of the year 1878 a school was opened for deaf mutes, which now numbers 32 pupils. Of the 1,044 teachers, the salaries increase to the second and third years in the higher departments, and to the fourth and fifth years in the lower, ranging from $2,600 per annum to the principals of the normal and high schools, to $300 and $550 per annum in the lower departments, and from $200 to $350 for a half-day's session. Drawing and music receive a due share of attention in all the schools except the evening schools, where music is not taught. There is a reading-room free to all; the public-school library of 49,000 volumes is also free to readers, but a subscription must be paid for the privilege of taking books out.

MARYLAND.—The faculty of the Johns Hopkins Univ., at Baltimore, has issued the program in Mathematics and Physics for 1881–82. They also announce that Prof. A. Cayley, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Sadlerian professor of Pure Mathematics in the Univ. of Cambridge (Eng.), has accepted an invitation to visit Baltimore and take part in the mathematical instruction of the university during the ensuing academic year. He is expected to arrive in Jan. 1882, and work until the close of the season in June. He will give lectures and take part in the mathematical seminary, and be accessible to students who may desire to consult him.

Baltimore has 36,337 pupils in her public schools, and 822 teachers, only 38 of whom were educated at colleges and universities.

MISSISSIPPI.—The State Univ. has just filled its professorships: For the chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rev. J. M. Long, of the Campbellite Church, from Missouri; for the chair of Modern Languages, Mr. Hutson, of South Carolina; and Dr. George Little, the geologist of the State of Georgia. The university is now fully officered, and presents high claims to the confidence of the citizens as an institution of learning, amply qualified to meet all the requirements of a sound education.

MINNESOTA.—The catalogue of Carleton Coll., at Northfield, shows a yearly attendance in all departments of 308 students, 147 of this number being women. The faculty and corps of instruction number 15, under the presidency of the Rev. J. W. Strong, D.D.

NEW JERSEY.—A lady who does not wish her name made public has presented Princeton Theo. Sem. with a gift of $100,000.

A society bearing the name *The Schillerkranz*, was organized at the Sauveur Coll. of Languages during the last summer session at Amherst, Mass. It is designed to promote and assist home studies in German. Books for reading are selected and recommended by an executive committee, and Prof. Zillig, of Boston, who is the president, assists in a monthly series of translations. The secretary of the society, Prof. E. F. Bacon, will send a circular giving full information to all desiring it. His address is Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, N. J. (P. O. Box 300).

NEW YORK.—Abby F. Goodsell, of Chambersburg, Pa., has accepted the position of lady principal of Vassar Coll. She is the first graduate of the college who has reached a place in the faculty.

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It presents a fund of information on the subject, heretofore attainable only by reference to expensive text-books.—*The Teacher, Phila.*

The increasing interest felt in instruction in the natural sciences has created a demand for just such manuals as this. Practical mineralogy opens and interesting field for study, and this book is admirably adapted for the use of the practical mineralogist and prospector, and for instruction in schools and academies.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

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16 *Hawley Street, Boston, Mass.*, 1881, 339 a

Vassar. $50,000 is to be devoted to the scholarship and educational funds and the remainder of $80,000 to the Vassar Coll. professorships.

OHIO.—A volume of the proceedings of the National Ed. Assoc. at its last annual meeting at Atlanta, Ga., will be sent postage prepaid to any one sending $2.00 to W. D. Henkle, Salem. The names of all persons remitting $2.00 will be printed in the list of members for 1881, provided the remittance be received before the printing of the names. Life membership in the association costs $20. The Sec., W. D. Henkle, solicits correspondence in reference to the volumes of previous years, copies of those for 1865, 1866, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1879, and 1880, being still on sale.

The Central State Teachers' Assoc. will be held at Dayton, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 28, 29. The evening address will be delivered by Prof. T. C. Mendenhall; subject, "Education in Japan." The chairman of the executive committee, C. W. Bennett, says the program will be a good one.

The Central Normal School, John Ogden, principal, has been removed from Worthington to Fayette, Fulton Co. The school has lacked for years suitable accommodations in the way of facilities for the cheap boarding of its students. The people of Fayette have opened their hearts and their houses to such an extent that Mr. Ogden is enabled to reduce the expenses of students about one fifth. Its present location may be only temporary. The question of permanency depends upon what place in the State will bid the highest for the purpose of having a first class training school for teachers located in its limits.

The schools of Shawnee have commenced their third year under the superintendence of E. D. Watkins, with fair indications of success. The first senior class, consisting of six members, will graduate this year.

OREGON.—The State Univ. has received a gift of $7,000 from Mr. Henry Villard, for the purpose of relieving its indebtedness.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We regret to learn that Swarthmore Coll. has lost its buildings by fire. This institution has been in existence for twelve years, and has done a noble work in furnishing a liberal and thorough education for young men and women. It was the favorite Quaker college of the country, and had 120 male and 100 female students. Fortunately the loss to the college ($100,000) is covered by insurance, and the individual losses are comparatively small. Rev. Henry H. Magill, the president, is an eminent scholar and educator, and he had called to his aid a competent corps of teachers, who were giving thorough instruction in all departments, including one specially for teachers. The buildings were of stone, located on a beautiful eminence ten miles from Philadelphia, commanding a fine view. We sincerely hope the friends of the college will see that the buildings are speedily restored, and that the institution will go forward in its good work without serious interruption.

TENNESSEE.—The principal of the public school of Athens, W. F. McCarron, has issued a card to the citizens explaining the educational system, and urging them to remember that the very best results can only be insured by a thorough classification and by a course of discipline that, with parents and teachers, will be coöperative.

FOREIGN.—We have received the fifth annual catalogue of the Bloemhof Sem. and Preparatory School, at Stellenbosch, South Africa, printed at Cape Town, from Miss H. J. Gilson, the principal. The history of this school (which was modeled to some extent after Mount Holyoke Female Sem.) in the "Dark Continent," is very interesting. The school was opened in Jan., 1875, with 46 pupils; at present the number on the roll is 155. The boarding establishment in connection with the school was opened a few months later, with 21 boarders; that number has risen to 55. In the beginning instruction had to be confined to very elementary subjects, on account of the youth of the pupils; but now the teaching is fully equal to that given in our most advanced girls' schools. In 1877 the first of the pupils, and one only, took the elementary teacher's certificate; and since then no less than 61 have passed this or the University Elementary examination successfully. At least 30 of the pupils who have left the school, from time to time, have been engaged in, or are still occupied with teaching in various parts of Africa. This school aims to combine a system of training for the practical duties of life, with opportunities for intellectual and religious culture. The family boarding-house at Bloemhof is under the care of the principal, who is admirably suited to her noble work. She is assisted by an excellent corps of teachers. The school has now a library of about 700 volumes, and the expenses, including board, washing, and tuition, is forty pounds sterling per annum.

It is said that Prof. Tyndall set aside the funds which he received for lecturing while in this country, to aid American students in physics who wished to study in Germany. This foundation will now furnish a moderate support for two students.

A tremendous wave of feeling in favor of art education has recently sprung up in England. The artisans of Birmingham and Manchester are clamoring for more art schools and for better ones.

PERSONALS.

Dr. MacVicar has resigned the principalship of the normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich., and accepted a theological professorship in a Baptist college at Toronto, Can.

E. C. Delano has been unanimously reëlected Assistant Supt. of the Chicago public schools. He has already served four years.

Geo. L. Farnham has been unanimously reëlected Supt. of the Public Schools of Council Bluffs. Salary $2,200.

Wm. T. Reed, late principal of the San Francisco Boys' High School, has succeeded Dr. LeConte as president of the State Univ. of California.

The Hon. Horace S. Tarbell has been reëlected Supt. of the public schools of Indianapolis. Salary $3,000.

D. L. Kiehle, principal of the normal school at St. Cloud, has been appointed Supt. of public instruction in Minnesota.

Jeremiah Mahony has been elected principal of the Washington School, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Mahony acted as a Chicago principal before he became editor of the *Educational Weekly*.

J. M. Guinn has taken charge of the public schools of Los Angelos, Cal., and the late Supt., Mrs. Chloe B. Jones, has been transferred to the principalship of the high school.

J. B. Peaslee has been unanimously reëlected Supt. of the Cincinnati Public Schools. He has already served seven years.

Phebe Sudlow has, on account of ill health, resigned the chair of English Literature in the Iowa State Univ.

W. W. Grant, late principal of the high school at Leavenworth, Kan., has taken charge of the Indianapolis High School.

H. S. Jones, who has for so many years been Supt. of the public schools of Erie, Pa., has received the degree of Ph.D. from Lafayette Coll.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

THE special attention of school officers and teachers is called to the attractive announcement of Potter, Ainsworth & Co., New York, of the Payson, Dunton & Scribner Penmanship, on the first page of this issue. This series of books is closely identified with popular education in all parts of the country, as they are used in every State and Territory in the United States. The fact that at the great International Exhibition at Philadelphia it was clearly demonstrated to the committee of award that this series of books was entitled to the medal for school copy-books, shows that for excellence of design, beauty of execution, and practical utility, the system was unequaled. This system embraces an excellent course of business penmanship, and an advanced series for young ladies. It also includes Primary Writing-cards, Blackboard Charts, Book of Alphabets, and Manual of Penmanship.

SPECIAL attention is called to the announcement of *Sadler's Counting-House Arithmetic*, by W. S. Fortescue & Co., 811 Arch Street, Philadelphia, in this issue of THE JOURNAL. This excellent work comprises over 500 octavo pages, and is a new and improved work on business calculations, with valuable reference-tables. It is believed this arithmetic, as now published, presents such features of improvement and progress as justifies the claim that it is more thorough, complete, and practical than any similar work now before the public. Copies mailed on receipt of $2.25.

THE alarming prevalence of brain and nervous diseases, paralysis, and other kindred troubles has led Dr. Rhodes, 19 Temple Place, Boston, to develop the Electro-Magnetic Treatment, which he has used with remarkable results. See his card in our present issue for further particulars and time of office-hours.

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Harvard University Examinations for Women.
(WOMAN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.)

The ninth examination will be held in Cambridge, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, beginning June 29, 1882. The examination will be the same as that for entrance to the College, but any candidate may substitute French and German for Greek. Those who pass this examination and receive a certificate will be entitled to enter the courses given to women by the Professors of Harvard University. This certificate may also be presented at Vassar and Smith Colleges as equivalent for examination in the studies preparatory or collegiate covered by it, and at Wellesley College for entrance examination, decision for advanced study being given upon application. For information address secretaries of local committees: Barnside, Beverly Farms, Mass.; 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; 908 Clinton St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 57 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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We desire to ask school officers and teachers to read with care the important announcements of S. J. Wheeler, 82 Clark Street, Chicago, in our present issue Probably nothing more practically useful has ever been offered in this country for the teaching of natural science than the Natural History Charts by Gilbert Wheeler, professor in the University of Chicago. The set consists of six numbers, one each of the following: Mammalia; birds, reptiles and fishes; invertebrates; plants; minerals, rocks, and fossils. Nearly one thousand illustrations, in the natural color of the various objects, are given. The execution is marvelously accurate. The charts can be furnished separately. Mr. Wheeler also announces *Outlines of Determinate Mineralogy*, by the same author as the charts,—the most concise and practically useful book of its kind extant.

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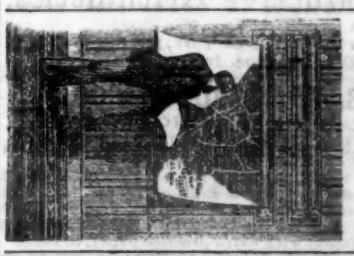

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